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If John F. Kennedy Had Lived...

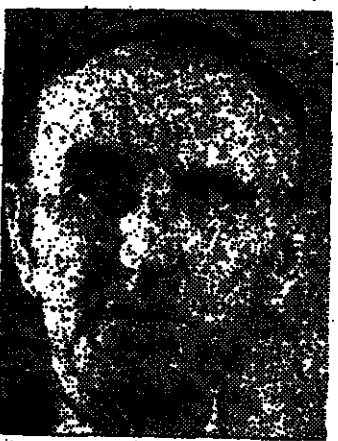
"The President (Kennedy) told Mansfield that he had been having second thoughts about Mansfield's argument and that now he agreed with the senator's thinking on the need for a complete military withdrawal from Vietnam."

"After Mansfield left the office, the President told me he had made up his mind that after his re-election he would take the risk of unpopularity and make a complete withdrawal. . . . 'In 1965 I'll be damned everywhere as a Communist appeaser. But I don't care.'"

—From a magazine article by Kenneth P. O'Donnell, a close aide to President John F. Kennedy.



President Kennedy



Sen. Mansfield

By John H. Averill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—John F. Kennedy decided in 1963 that he would pull all U.S. forces out of Vietnam after his anticipated re-election in 1964, according to Kennedy's close aide, Kenneth P. O'Donnell, one of the late President's most trusted associates. The report was confirmed by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield.

Sen. Mansfield said in an interview that he was convinced Mr. Kennedy could have carried out the withdrawal if he had lived. The Montana Democrat emphasized, "That's what he indicated to me that he would do."

Sen. Mansfield's comments are in reaction to Mr. O'Donnell's disclosure of a White House meeting in the spring of 1963 when, Mr. O'Donnell said, Mr. Kennedy told Sen. Mansfield of his plans "for a complete military withdrawal from Vietnam."

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The senator was asked why he had never spoken of the incident before in view of speculation over what President Kennedy would have done in Vietnam had he lived.

"I never keep notes on executive meetings with a President," he said. "I consider it a trust and I would not break a confidence. It was up to him (Mr. Kennedy) to break it if he wanted but he is dead and I would not consider that it was up to me to do so, and I wouldn't now except that it is in print."

Book Manuscript

Mr. O'Donnell's account appears in this week's issue of Life magazine. The article was co-written by Mr. O'Donnell and a book manuscript.

Mr. O'Donnell, now a candidate for the Democratic

gubernatorial nomination in Massachusetts, also said in the Life article:

• That the "real" reason Mr. Kennedy chose Lyndon B. Johnson as his vice-presidential running mate in 1960 was that he wanted Mr. Johnson out of the Senate so that Sen. Mansfield, "somebody I can trust and depend on," could become the Senate leader.

• That President Johnson, whom Mr. O'Donnell served for a year after the Kennedy assassination, wanted Sen. Mansfield rather than Hubert H. Humphrey as his running mate in 1964. Mr. O'Donnell suggests that it was the concerted effort of the Kennedy forces that finally persuaded Mr. Johnson to take Mr. Humphrey on his ticket.

• That President Kennedy, much to his surprise, developed a warm admiration for Gen. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Riot Death Protested In Belfast

200 Women March On Army Barracks

BELFAST, Aug. 2 (AP).—Women and children carrying black flags and shouting "British murderers" flung stones at an army barracks here today to protest the killing by a British Army marksman of a 19-year-old youth.

The boy, Daniel O'Hagan, was killed Thursday at the start of three nights of rioting in this capital city.

The estimated 200 women and children picketed Girdwood Park Barracks for half an hour, shouting slogans and throwing stones. An army platoon in armored cars had to force its way through the crowd to get back in. Later, the demonstrators marched back to the predominantly Roman Catholic New Lodge Road to stage a sit-down protest on the sidewalks.

Tonight, British troops fired tear gas to disperse crowds milling around a Roman Catholic district. However, authorities said that there were no clashes between soldiers and the 150 to 200 demonstrators who gathered off Crumlin Road.

Last night's rioting in Belfast broke out shortly before midnight in the New Lodge Road, White Rock Road and Ardoyne areas and lasted until after 4 a.m.

Police said that the army used 36 grenades and fired 328 cartridges containing tear gas. Sixteen civilians, nine of whom were affected by the gas, were treated in hospitals; 14 were allowed to go home.

The army also disclosed that rubber bullets were fired from tear gas pistols to hold back the rioters last night.

The rubber bullets, six inches long, are aimed at the ground and ricochet at ankle height. They can knock a man down.

50 Appear in Court

More than 50 persons who had been arrested last night were brought to a special court on charges ranging from possessing offensive weapons to assault and disorderly behavior. Their cases were adjourned until later this week.

Elsewhere in Northern Ireland, police troops and forensic experts investigated a series of early-morning bomb blasts.

Engineers began setting up a new telephone exchange to replace the one wrecked by a bomb at Newcastle, County Down. The explosion damaged neighboring houses as well, but there were no injuries.

The Northern Ireland Electricity Board office at Lurgan was damaged by a five-pound gelignite charge.

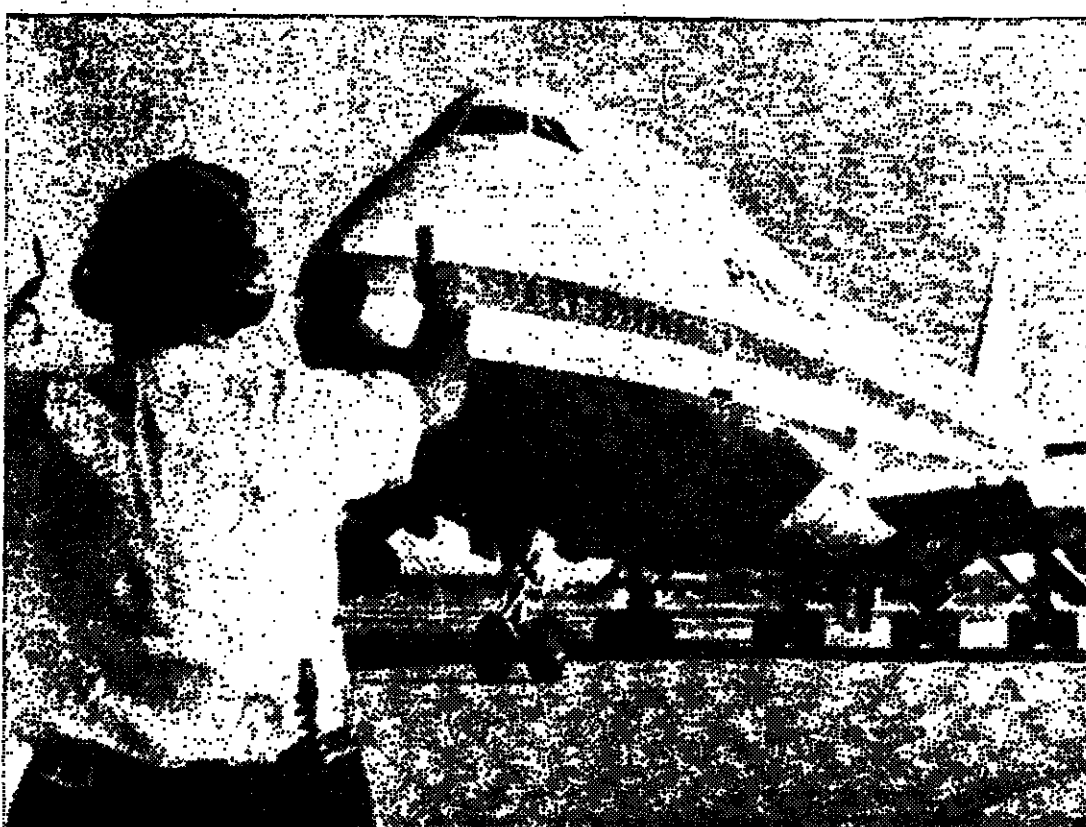
An explosion damaged the customs house at Armagh and set fire to 2,000 gallons of oil in a tank at the rear of the building.

A fourth attack came in Hanahstown, County Antrim, where a one-pound gelignite charge blew in the front door of the Black Mountain Bar. There was extensive damage, but no one was hurt.

The provincial government, meanwhile, increased the reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of bomb terrorists. The reward was raised from \$24,000 to \$120,000.

In Londonderry, the Apprentice Boys, a militant Protestant group, said today that they would not deny the Ulster provincial government's ban on parades in the city on Aug. 12.

Instead of their traditional march, the Apprentice Boys will hold services at city churches and then hold a mass rally. They have appealed for Londonderry taverns to be closed for the day.



READY TO TRY AGAIN—A ground crewman in Miami gives the go-ahead for take-off sign to the captain of a hijacked 747 that landed in Havana and Miami before taking off again for its original destination of San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Lone Gunman Hijacks Jumbo Jet With 360 Passengers to Havana

MIAMI, Aug. 2 (AP).—A Boeing 747 jumbo jet carrying 360 passengers was hijacked to Havana early today, landed safely and left off the lone hijacker. Then the giant plane took off less than an hour later, stopped over in Miami, and continued on to its original destination, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The Pan American World Airways plane, the first of the huge 747s to be hijacked, carried a 19-member crew headed by Capt. Augustine Watkins. It had taken off from New York's Kennedy Airport.

The Federal Aviation Agency said Capt. Watkins kept one of the jet's four engines running all the time the plane was on the ground in Havana, let off the hijacker, and was able to start up the other engines to resume the flight.

The FAA said Capt. Watkins radioed that the hijacker was a man who had a pistol and carried a package that he said contained nitroglycerine.

A Pan Am spokesman later said he had invited Mr. Castro to go aboard the jumbo jet, Reuters reported. But the Cuban leader refused, explaining: "I would probably scare the passengers."

Power Units Lacking
American aviation officials had expressed concern whether the plane would be able to take off because the Havana airport lacks special ground power units that can be used if the engines of a 747 need assistance in preparing for takeoff.

The spokesman said he was told by a stewardess that the hijacker pulled a pistol on another stewardess and ordered her to take him to the cockpit.

He said no shots were fired and he quoted the stewardess as saying, "It was just like any other hijacking."

The FAA said the plane, Flight 223, was commandeered at 23,000 feet over the Atlantic.

When the plane landed at Miami, it taxied to an isolated spot and was boarded by FBI agents. After the passengers were questioned, the plane resumed its flight to San Juan.

Only one person got off the plane in Miami, a woman with two Pekinese dogs. She walked the dogs around on the runway, then got back on the plane.

The FBI agents, on leaving the plane, were perspiring profusely, indicating that the plane's air conditioning system was not working while it was on the ground.

When the hijacked plane finally got to San Juan, federal agents went aboard to interrogate the passengers again.

like Che Guevara," the revolutionary who helped Fidel Castro attain power in Cuba and later was killed in Bolivia.

Mr. Castro himself was at the airport when the jumbo jet landed in Cuba, the spokesman said, and talked briefly with the captain through an interpreter. Mr. Castro reportedly asked whether the plane would have trouble getting off the ground.

In San Juan, Capt. Watkins said he had invited Mr. Castro to go aboard the jumbo jet, Reuters reported. But the Cuban leader refused, explaining: "I would probably scare the passengers."

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Scheel and Gromyko Discuss New Points in Treaty Talks

MOSCOW, Aug. 2 (UPI).—Foreign Ministers Walter Scheel and Andrei A. Gromyko conferred today on the proposed Soviet-West German nonaggression pact in the wake of Mr. Gromyko's country home.

A West German delegation spokesman said the two foreign ministers, each accompanied by his top negotiating aide, met at 3 p.m. at Mr. Gromyko's dacha, outside Moscow for talks that would continue through dinner and into the evening.

The aides at the sessions were West German State Secretary Paul Frank and Valentin Falin, deputy leader of Mr. Gromyko's bargaining team.

They have led the working groups which have hammered out details of the proposed pact through the week-old negotiations in Moscow, and it was a broad one. The next meeting of their working groups was scheduled for tomorrow at 11 a.m.

The West German spokesman said that in the course of the week the Bonn delegation had put forth all its "desires" to the Russians.

Some Requests Met
"Some German requests were met, and others have not yet been put through," he said, adding that West German negotiators had not as yet given up any of the points they want included in the treaty.

The principal source of speculation surrounding the secret talks has been just what these points will include and how directly they will touch upon disputed issues

such as the status of Berlin and German reunification.

An official West German spokesman announced last week that both sides had agreed to abandon the original treaty title, "A Treaty on the Renunciation of the Use of Force," and had changed the basis of negotiations to include some points not covered by a protocol drafted last spring.

Neither side has officially commented on what new points are being negotiated. But it is a matter of public record in West Germany that Mr. Scheel has instructions to negotiate a treaty that will keep open Bonn's option of working peacefully for German reunification.

The delegation spokesman also gave the first official estimate of how long Mr. Scheel will remain in Moscow, and it was a broad one. "No less than two (more) days and no more than two weeks," he said in response to newsmen's questions.

He described today's Scheel-Gromyko meeting as "important."

He used the same word to describe West Germany's view of the telegram Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin sent to President Nixon, French President Georges Pompidou and British Prime Minister Edward Heath on today's 25th anniversary of the Potsdam agreement.

Glowing Phrases
Mr. Kosygin's message contained glowing phrases on the possibilities of cooperation toward universal peace of the Communist and non-Communist worlds.

Diplomatic sources at the negotiations said the German side viewed Mr. Kosygin's message as a hint that the Russians still recognize the responsibilities of the three Western powers and themselves for the conclusion of an overall World War II peace settlement.

This, they said, would mean that the Kremlin views the proposed nonaggression pact only as a bilateral treaty with Bonn and not a formal part of a peace settlement over the heads of the Western allies.

'Weatherman' Scrawled On N.Y. Bombed Bank
NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (NYT).—A pipe bomb exploded outside the Bank of America in midtown Manhattan yesterday afternoon, damaging plate glass doors and windows of the building's main floor. No injuries were reported.

Police found the word "Weatherman" scrawled in black paint across the front of the bank and a small Viet Cong flag nearby. On July 28 in Detroit, 13 persons, including leaders of the Weathermen, a revolutionary group that openly advocates violence to bring about change, were indicted on charges of conspiring to bomb or kill.

Ferry Sinks In Caribbean, 75 Drowned

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Aug. 2 (AP).—An inter-island ferry carrying an estimated 230 persons capsized in the Caribbean yesterday and sank in the shark-infested narrows between St. Kitts and Nevis Islands. The U.S. Coast Guard said that at least 75 persons died and at least as many were known to have survived.

The Christiana was on a regular excursion from Basseterre, the capital of St. Kitts, to Charlestown on Nevis, about 200 miles east of San Juan.

Premier Robert Bradshaw said in the St. Kitts government radio station that one boat, the Sea Hunter No. 1, "reached 65 persons and brought in 27 bodies."

The Coast Guard said most of the passengers apparently had no chance to use life preservers. The ship apparently sank immediately after it capsized, the Coast Guard said.

A St. Kitts government official told the Coast Guard that the Christiana "started leaning, and the people flocked to one side with the result that it capsized."

3 Die on B.C. Ferry
VICTORIA, British Columbia, Aug. 2 (UPI).—A Russian freighter and the ferry Queen of Victoria collided today in Active Pass, 40 miles north of here.

A Royal Canadian Mounted police official said at least three persons were killed and several injured.

The ferry was reported proceeding under its own power. The extent of the damage to the freighter, the Sergey Yessenin, was not known.

On the Northern Front

Reds Mount Major Attacks, Cambodian Troops Hold Out

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, Aug. 2 (AP).—Heavily reinforced Communist troops hurled fresh major attacks against government positions which are entrenched at Kampong Thom, but the high command said today that Cambodian soldiers were still holding out.

The communists said that fighter-bombers attacked Communist assault waves during the second day of a long-awaited offensive on the northern front but that the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops continued their assault at all points around the provincial headquarters 80 miles north of Phnom Penh.

The Communists were using mortars and rocket launchers to soften up government positions for assault troops yesterday.

The communists said this morning that "our forces, aided by aerial bombing, repulsed the enemy attacks."

Fighting at Kampong Thom continued to be the focus for all action in Cambodia today. It was the center of the Communist offensive unleashed Friday.

The communists said that Communist troops had occupied the center of Skoun, 40 miles northeast of Phnom Penh, a key road junction with spurs leading both to Kampong Thom and to the military regional headquarters at Kampong Cham, which is also expected soon to become embroiled in the Communist offensive.

Broad Offensive
The offensive was one of the broadest and most powerful of the war and posed the largest threat to the Cambodian military since

Phnom Penh was threatened more than two months ago.

During the earlier crisis, large-scale intervention by South Vietnamese troops pushed back the threat.

There were no reports yesterday of large South Vietnamese elements in the fighting zone along an arc 35 miles northwest of Phnom Penh to 50 miles northeast of the capital, the spokesman said.

In all, elements of at least two Communist divisions were said to be involved in the offensive which the spokesman said was aimed at driving a military wedge through to the west of Phnom Penh and designed to link up with a Communist division in the Kirirom area southwest of the capital.

The fighting caused more road closings. The only major road now fully open is the one southeast of Phnom Penh to Saigon.

The major blow of the offensive fell on Kampong Thom shortly after midnight Friday, when Communist gunners poured volley after volley of heavy mortars into government positions, then followed up with ground attacks.

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ARMY BRUTALITY CHARGED—Women from the predominantly Catholic New Lodge Road area of Belfast demonstrating yesterday outside the Girdwood Park army barracks, alleging brutality by the army in weekend riots in the embattled Ulster city.

Fulbright Bill to Bar Spain Pact Calls It a Treaty, Senate Must Vote

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (NYT).—Sen. J. W. Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, announced today that he will introduce legislation to block a new base agreement with Spain unless it is submitted as a treaty to the Senate.

Contending that the proposed executive agreement between the two governments contains an American military commitment to Spain, the Arkansas Democrat said "the process of orderly constitutional government" requires that the agreement be given congressional approval before it goes into effect.

Sen. Fulbright said he will propose legislation to force the administration to submit the agreement as a treaty or convention subject to Senate approval. His proposal would be in the form of an amendment to the military procurement authorization bill, now before the Senate, specifying that the executive branch can spend no funds for troops or use of military bases in Spain except as a result of "affirmative action taken by the executive and legislative branches through means of a treaty or convention."

Three Bases
Sen. Fulbright thus introduced a complication into the administration's efforts to work out an agreement for continuing use of Air Force bases at Torrejon and Zaragoza and the naval base at Rota. After nearly two years of negotiations—first delayed by Spanish demands for large amounts of military assistance and then by objections from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—the two governments last month finally reached agreement on a five-year extension of the base rights in return for American financial and military assistance, including the provision of 36 used F-4 Phantom jets.

The administration's hope had been that the agreement—in the form of an executive agreement—could be signed within the next few weeks by the two governments. But there is now some doubt whether the administration will proceed with such a plan.

Regrets to Sen. Fulbright
Secretary of State William P. Rogers was understood to have requested a meeting tomorrow with Sen. Fulbright in an attempt to dissuade the senator from offering the amendment. But the senator today released the text of a speech he plans to deliver in the Senate tomorrow explaining his amendment. From the Fulbright perspective, the Spanish base agreement represents a test case of whether the senators, as he put it in his prepared speech, are "to begin to respect their responsible role in the making of commitments with foreign countries."

The Spanish base agreements, dating back to 1953, he declared, represent "the boldest—and, going back to 1953, perhaps the first—attempt by the executive branch since World War II to have a security commitment by executive agreement and thus avoid the need for Senate advice and consent to a treaty."

Russians Call Israel's Reply Part of a U.S.-Staged 'Farce'

MOSCOW, Aug. 2 (UPI).—The Soviets today broke their silence on Israel's acceptance of the U.S. proposals for peace in the Middle East, branding it "a disgraceful farce" staged by Tel Aviv and Washington.

The Soviet reaction continued Moscow's thesis that the U.S. proposals were offered as a trick to embarrass the Arabs, a strategy sabotaged by the real peace initiative of Egypt and its Arab allies.

"A disgraceful farce was staged in the past week," columnist Sergei Vishnevsky wrote in the Communist party newspaper, Pravda.

The United States was reported trying to persuade Israel into accepting its proposals while Tel Aviv hawks shifted and dodged. "Only at the end of the week, when these dodges took on the nature of an international scandal, did Israel decide to support the U.S. proposals. But Israel's yes was drowned in a pool of ifs and buts."

Pravda said news dispatches from Washington indicated that Israel accepted only because "the U.S. government assured Tel Aviv it will provide Israel with any arms, craft and armaments required and it will not insist on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories."

The columnist wrote that the U.S. plan "has a twofold implication. On the one hand it serves as a screen to cover up U.S. arms deliveries to Tel Aviv and, on the other, imperialists would have a pretext to charge the Arabs with noncompliance if the Arab states vote down the U.S. proposals."

"The acceptance of the U.S. proposals by Egypt and their approval by Jordan, the Sudan and other Arab states snatched the ground from under the lovers of international adventures," he said.

In a series of broadsides that began Thursday, Pravda has been belittling the American plan, crediting Egypt with taking the real peace initiative and ignoring Israel's acceptance.

It has praised Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser for having the "political courage" to withstand the criticism of Arab guerrilla groups for accepting the U.S. proposals. At the same time, it has insisted that the American initiative contained nothing new.

Early Start Possible
WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (NYT).—U.S. State Department sources said yesterday that the Middle East peace talks by the United Arab Republic, Jordan and Israel might start as soon as a week hence. But they emphasized that this was as much a hope as a deduction.

They pointed out that Gunner V. Jarring, the United Nations

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. Silent About Dogfights Between Israelis and Russians

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (WP).—The United States is deliberately treating reports of intermittent air combat between Israeli and Russian pilots as non-events, to avoid damaging prospects for a cease-fire, informed sources have acknowledged.

Officially, the U.S. position is that it can neither confirm nor deny the recurring reports. By some foreign accounts, all four MIG-21s shot down by Israeli jets Thursday over the Suez Canal were piloted by Russians.

Soviet-down MIGs supposedly are limited to flying "defensive" air cover over the Egyptian hinterland, with only Egyptian-flown MIGs said to be in the combat zone.

Normally, U.S. intelligence and Israeli intelligence pride themselves on their ability to ascertain the facts about such encounters.

During the past week, however, reports of shooting encounters between Israeli and Russian-piloted jets began to multiply, with new details, just as the prospects suddenly brightened for achieving a cease-fire in the Suez Canal Zone.

Instead of denying or discounting the reports as they have done in the past, U.S. officials, in order to protect their own credibility, debated the problem and decided to say as little as possible about it.

The rationale involved in private is that it is up to the Israelis or the Egyptians or the Russians—not the United States—to choose to talk or not to talk about combat in the canal region.

U.S. sources prefer to take the position that if there has been physical contact between Israeli and Russian pilots it probably has

been accidental, rather than a deliberate attempt by either side to mount a major aerial challenge to the other.

No Denials Now
No authoritative U.S. source is now prepared to deny that there may have been some contact between Israeli and Russian-flown jets.

If the challenge is deliberate, and continuing, of course, it could seriously endanger the U.S. peace initiative in the Arab-Israeli conflict. What American officials are counting on is that the cease-fire will come into operation quickly and end the risk of a greatly enlarged conflict that hangs over the Middle East.

Official sources emphasize that while the intended Egyptian-Israeli cease-fire in the Suez Canal Zone prohibits a military buildup by either party in that area, it would not prevent the Soviet Union or the United States from sending further military supplies to the two nations. This is a mutual decision, these sources said, to permit maintenance of the military balance.

Soviet Marshal in Cairo
CAIRO, Aug. 2 (AP).—The commander of the Soviet Union's Air Force, Marshal Kutakhov Vavilov, arrived here unexpectedly last night, the Middle East News Agency reported.

He was greeted at the airport by his Egyptian counterpart, Gen. Ali Bagdadli, and a member of the higher committee of the Arab Socialist Union, Ali Sabry. The duration and purpose of the visit were not made known.

Egypt Claims It Shot Down Another Jet

Skyhawk Seen 'Falling In Flames,' It Says

CAIRO, Aug. 2 (UPI).—Egypt claimed another victory today in the air war against Israel.

A military spokesman said that when Israeli warplanes attacked Egyptian positions along the length of the 70-mile Suez canal, anti-aircraft gunners shot down an American-built Skyhawk fighter-bomber, which "was seen falling in flames" in the central sector of the canal.

He added that Egyptian forces did not suffer any casualties or material losses.

Israeli Report Air Raids
TEL AVIV, Aug. 2 (AP).—Israeli warplanes hammered military targets in Egypt and Jordan today and returned safely, the military said.

The planes hit objectives along the Suez Canal during the morning, a spokesman added.

He said aircraft also staged a 30-minute strike against Jordanian military positions which were assisting Arab guerrillas in their attacks on Israeli targets.

The raid was in reprisal for a rocket attack by Jordan-based guerrillas on the Israeli border town of Beit Shean, in which two children and a pregnant woman were wounded, the spokesman said.

Fighting in Lebanon
BEIRUT, Aug. 2 (UPI).—Israeli artillery shelled areas of south Lebanon for seven hours today, a military spokesman said.

The el-Falah guerrilla organization said its forces were engaged in heavy fighting with Israeli troops in the same area and had inflicted heavy losses on them.

The Lebanese Army spokesman said the Israeli gunners began shelling areas surrounding the village of Kfar Chuba, a mile inside Lebanon at 5 a.m. local time, continuing intermittently until noon.

Lebanese heavy guns replied, he said. He reported one villager was killed.

Russia Sees Israel 'Farce'

CAIRO, Aug. 2 (UPI).—President Gamal Abdel Nasser has accused Israel of dodging war with Israel as a diplomatic rift between the two Arab nations continued to widen.

"I sometimes wonder why your forces on the front never received an order to clash with the enemy, why your planes never raided his positions, and why the enemy never opened fire against your forces or sent its warplanes against them," Mr. Nasser said in a sharply worded message to Israeli President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr and broadcast by Cairo radio.

It was the first such high-level attack by Egypt on Iraq in ten years. Mr. Nasser's message tonight reiterated charges leveled by Egyptian Information Minister Mohammed Hassanin Helal earlier today in an interview with the Lebanese newspaper an-Nahar.

The text of Mr. Nasser's message was released shortly after Libyan Frontier Col. Moammar Kadhafi arrived in Cairo for talks with Mr. Nasser.

Mr. Kadhafi is scheduled to visit Baghdad later. Diplomatic observers said he will probably act as a mediator between the two countries, whose diplomatic relations have gone into deep freeze since Egypt accepted the United States Middle East peace proposals.

Relations have been cool for months, and earlier this month Mr. Kadhafi made an unsuccessful visit to Iraq to try to patch up differences.

'Last Chance'
CAIRO, Aug. 2 (NYT).—The United Arab Republic appeared determined today to go ahead with what President Gamal Abdel Nasser has called "a last chance" effort for a peaceful settlement with Israel despite outcries from Iraq, Algeria and the Palestinian commands.

Commentary here today was scornful of Arab "who shout slogans against a political solution of the conflict but show no particular zeal about taking part in a war against Israel."

The remarks appeared to be addressed primarily to Iraq, which is heading opposition to the United States proposals for a three-month Egyptian-Israeli cease-fire and a revival of settlement contacts through Gunnar V. Jarring, the United Nations mediator.

The Ba'athist regime in Iraq has indicated that it will boycott a meeting opening tomorrow in Tripoli, Libya, of the so-called confederation countries, including the United Arab Republic, Jordan, Syria and Sudan. Although invited, Algeria also will not attend, demanding what the leftist Algerian regime sees as a conspiracy aimed at "liquidating the sacred cause of the Palestinian people."

It was not clear tonight whether Syria would come to the meeting, to be attended by foreign ministers and defense chiefs. The Syrians, whose Golan Heights area is under Israeli occupation, have criticized the U.S. initiative, although there are indications that the Syrians might not be averse to a solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

It was announced here that Mohammed Fayek, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, and Gen. Mohammed Fawzy, Minister of War, would fly to Libya tomorrow.

The authoritative Arab newspaper al-Ahram commented today that it is "inappropriate" for Iraq, Syria and others to complain about a reinstatement of the cease-fire by the Egyptians while Arabs on other fronts still formally observe the 1967 cease-fire.

"Strangely, those who speak about ceasing fire for 90 days are those who actually are doing the shooting," the paper declared, while those who clamor against it are those who did not do any shooting but were content to fight with words.

It had become increasingly evident in recent months that the Egyptians were annoyed with the reluctance of Iraq to take a more active role in the eastern front. Iraq has force of about 10,000 troops in Jordan and about 6,000 in Syria, but they have done little but fire occasional rounds of artillery.



ANOTHER FOE IN CAMBODIA—Cambodian soldiers try to free a jeep stuck in gluey mud while moving toward the enemy-held resort town of Kirirom last week.

Israel Cabinet Meets, Maybe For Last Time

JERUSALEM, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—Israel's broad-based national unity coalition government today held what was almost certainly its last meeting following the threatened walkout of a rightist faction over acceptance of the American Middle East peace plan.

The nationalist Gahal party's central committee is to meet in special session tomorrow night to adopt its final decision on withdrawal after Friday's majority cabinet vote to endorse the American plan.

Gahal ministers said they saw little chance of their staying in the government which has ruled the country since the eve of the six-day war three years ago.

Pending tomorrow night's decision, however, they attended today's regular weekly cabinet session, which was devoted to routine matters and did not discuss Israel's reply to the American plan. The details of the reply are being worked out by a special ministerial committee headed by Prime Minister Golda Meir.

The reply is expected to be completed and forwarded to Washington within a few days, and Mrs. Meir will address the Knesset (parliament) on Israel's decision later this week.

"If and when Gahal does quit the government, Mrs. Meir, head of the smaller coalition, will still command a comfortable majority of 78 in the 120-member Knesset, as opposed to the present 104, to push through endorsement."

Gahal, which joined other coalition parties in voting for the limited cease-fire, objected to the idea of withdrawal from occupied Arab territory implied in the American plan, as this is in direct contradiction to the party's platform. Gahal was itself reported to be split on whether to abandon the government.

The party's leader, Minister Without Portfolio Menachem Begin, former head of the anti-British underground Irgun movement during the mandate, has threatened to resign from all his positions in the party if the central committee votes against his decision to take Gahal out of the government.

The liberal party wing, which merged with Herut, political successor of the Irgun, was said to be increasingly dissatisfied with Mr. Begin's stand.

The liberals are now demanding a secret ballot at tomorrow night's session, apparently hoping thereby to win over sufficient Herut members to vote against withdrawal.

Woman Is Dead, 57 Hurt in N.Y. Subway Fire
NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—A woman died and 57 people were injured today when a New York subway train caught fire from smoke inhalation. The woman, in her 50's, died of a heart attack on the way to a hospital. The fire broke out on a Manhattan-to-Brooklyn train near the Bowling Green station on the southern tip of Manhattan. Authorities said they believed the fire began in a cable.

The motorman groped through black smoke to call for help. Then he and the conductor formed the 50 to 75 passengers into a line and marched them hand-in-hand out of the tunnel into the station.

Firemen said the passengers were lucky the fire occurred where it did; had it broken out inside the East River tunnel, which the train was just entering, there would have been more injuries and deaths because of poorer ventilation and lack of access to a station.

Fire Outside Caves
PERIGUEUX, France, Aug. 2 (AP).—Administrative buildings at the entrance to the famed Lascaux caves were hastily evacuated today to escape a fire that burned out 250 acres of nearby forest.

Lascaux caves, discovered in 1940, contain the largest known complex of prehistoric paintings in the world, most of them more than 18,000 years old. The caves now are closed to the public to prevent damage to the paintings from moisture and calcium deposits.

Cambodian Shifts Loyalty
PARIS, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—Yah Piny Cultural Counselor at Cambodia's embassy here, said Friday he had given up his job to join deposed head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Peking.

Army Demotes Gen. Earl Cole Who Headed PX Operations

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (NYT).—The Army disclosed Friday that it has demoted a brigadier general and stripped him of a Distinguished Service Medal "because he failed to maintain a high degree of personal and professional integrity."

Earl Franklin Cole, a 50-year-old career officer with more than 25 years' service, was reduced to colonel and retired in an administrative action effective Friday. He had been based at the Pentagon since last fall.

An Army spokesman said that, after "a careful review of the evidence," it had been decided that no criminal prosecution would be justified.

Col. Cole is known to be an important figure in separate military and congressional investigations of widespread abuses in military service clubs and post exchange units overseas.

He served as chief of the European Exchange Service from January to September of last year. He was abruptly moved out of the job and remained in Europe less than two months as assistant deputy chief of staff for logistics.

He was recalled to Washington, the Army said at the time, "in connection with the current Senate hearings on alleged irregularities in the operation of noncommissioned officers' clubs."

Col. Cole has been interviewed at least once by the staff of the Senate permanent subcommittee on investigations. The panel, under Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff, D., Conn., has been investigating the military for more than a year.

Recently, according to congressional sources, Col. Cole was summoned before a Senate subcommittee of the subcommittee itself where he testified under oath. The nature of the questioning has not been made public.

Last October, Col. Cole's name emerged in testimony before the subcommittee by Miss June J. Collins, an Australian who worked in South Vietnam as a booking agent for entertainment in the club house.

Miss Collins said she had understood that Col. Cole maintained a "very close friendship" with William Crum, a wealthy and mysterious agent in Asia for a slot machine manufacturer and other interests.

She added that she had met Col. Cole. She said that Mr. Crum had told her that the officer had visited in Mr. Crum's home "quite often" and that they had dinner together "quite often."

Mr. Crum is identified by American military records as a principal figure in Earl Electronics, Ltd., a firm based in Hong Kong which sold millions of dollars worth of Japanese slot machines to military clubs there.

The Earl firm and several of its civilian employees have been charged with black-market currency dealings and smuggling activities by authorities in Saigon.

After the Earl concern's background was disclosed by The New York Times in a report last fall, the military command in Vietnam banned the firm from dealing with the military and its exchange contract was canceled.

Between June, 1966, and January, 1968, when Earl was active in Vietnam, Col. Cole served as deputy chief of staff for personnel and the club house.

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How Robert Kennedy One 'Double-Crossed' Johnson

By Warren Rogers jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—When Lyndon B. Johnson was Vice-President, he often grumbled about being bypassed, ignored, sidetracked "double-crossed and otherwise pushed around by the Kennedys."

He was sometimes right—according to Kenneth P. O'Donnell, confidant and intimate both the late John F. Kennedy and Robert F. Kennedy.

In excerpts from an in-press book manuscript, published in Life magazine, Mr. O'Donnell recalls one occasion "Mr. Johnson, the vaunted liberal wheeler-dealer, was the goat in a political deal."

The incident involved Hughes, the woman judge later sworn in as Mrs. Johnson's President in Dallas, the House of Representatives speaker Sam Rayburn, Johnson's idol and mentor Robert Kennedy, blamed Mr. Johnson for most of the troubles in the Kennedy administration.

Mr. O'Donnell said Mr. Johnson asked Robert Kennedy to range the appointment of Hughes to a federal judge in Texas. The response that Mrs. Hughes, at 65, too old. According to O'Donnell, Mr. Johnson "sorrowfully" broke the news to Mrs. Hughes and told another Texas lawyer had offered the post.

Goes Abroad
Mr. Johnson then took a trip abroad. Upon his return he learned "to his deep embarrassment that Mrs. H. had been given the job after all," Mr. O'Donnell reported, adding that Mr. Johnson then asked to the House to complain to the President about "that kid brother yours" and about how Lyndon had been done "kind his back as usual."

What had happened, O'Donnell said, was Robert Kennedy had run against doughty old Rayburn. As attorney general, Mr. Kennedy had appealed Rep. Rayburn for help getting two key bills approved by the House Judiciary Committee, Mr. O'Donnell said.

"Rayburn ventured an opinion that the bills never got out of the committee if his friend Sarah Hughes did not get a judgeship Texas. Bobby explained she had been suggested by Johnson but she was too for the appointment."

"Rayburn, who was almost 65 at the time, never got out of the committee if his friend Sarah Hughes did not get a judgeship Texas. Bobby explained she had been suggested by Johnson but she was too for the appointment."

"I got angry with Mike for disagreeing with my policy so completely and I got angry with myself because I found myself agreeing with him," Mr. O'Donnell quoted the President as saying.

"Yes, he was angry," Sen. Mansfield said. "I got the feeling he was kind of shocked. He read the report and I could see a color developing in addition to his tan. I watched his facial expression and it was obvious he was in some turmoil. He said, 'Well, Mike, it's not very encouraging.' I said, 'No sir, but that's the way I see it.' He said, 'Well, let's eat and we'll continue this later.' I stayed overnight at his home and we talked a lot more."

Mansfield's Advice
Sen. Mansfield declined to reveal what he told the President, but Mr. O'Donnell, in his article, said the Senate majority leader emphatically advised against sending any more men to Vietnam and also advocated "a withdrawal of U.S. forces from that country's civil war, a suggestion that startled the President."

Yet in the following spring, Mr. O'Donnell said, the President had him call Sen. Mansfield into his office following a breakfast meeting of congressional leaders.

"I sat in on part of their discussion," Mr. O'Donnell wrote. "The President told Mansfield that he had been having serious second thoughts about Mansfield's argument and that he now agreed with the senator's thinking on the need for a complete military withdrawal from Vietnam."

Mr. O'Donnell said the President felt, and Sen. Mansfield agreed, that to announce a total withdrawal before the 1964 elections could produce "a wild conservative outcry against returning him to the presidency for a second term."

After Sen. Mansfield left, Mr. O'Donnell said, the President told him: "In 1965, I'll be damned everywhere as a Communist appeaser. But I don't care. If I tried to pull out completely now, we would have another Joe McCarthy Red scare on our hands but I can do it after I'm re-elected. So we had better make damned sure that I am re-elected."

One of 1st Astronauts, Cooper, Quits NASA
HOUSTON, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—Gordon Cooper, one of the seven original astronauts, retired from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Friday and said he would head a worldwide management and engineering consulting firm based in Houston.

Mr. Cooper, 43, said he will be president of the firm, which is to begin operations soon in the vicinity of the Manned Spacecraft Center here. He said four or five other space agency employees will join his company, but he did not name them.

The 43-year-old former astronaut flew in the last Mercury mission in 1960 and was command pilot of Gemini-5 in 1965.

His retirement leaves the Manned Spacecraft Center with only two of the original astronauts, Alan Shepard and Donald Slayton.

Fugitive Jesuit Gives Anti-War Sermon
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—A Jesuit priest, who has been eluding American authorities since he refused to submit in April to a prison sentence for destroying draft records, turned up in a church here today and preached an anti-Vietnam war sermon.

The Rev. Daniel Berrigan, 49, told several hundred startled Methodist churchgoers: "I come in the name of all those who have said 'no' to this war—from prison, from the underground, from exile, from death itself."

Father Berrigan's brother, The Rev. Philip Berrigan, S.J., is already serving a six-year prison sentence for destroying draft files. After the 20-minute sermon, Father Berrigan went back into hiding.

Israeli Envoy to Paris
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New Light On Kennedy Viet Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

Douglas MacArthur, Mr. O'Donnell said the general, during a private three-hour lunch at the White House in 1961, implored the President to avoid a military buildup in Vietnam or any part of the Asian mainland because he felt the "domino theory was ridiculous in a nuclear age."

However, it was Gen. MacArthur who was most responsible for persuading Mr. Kennedy that U.S. involvement in Vietnam was a mistake, according to Mr. O'Donnell.

Sen. Mansfield said he had no idea whether President Johnson, who started the massive U.S. buildup in Vietnam in 1965, had known of Mr. Kennedy's plans.

Mr. O'Donnell's disclosure undercuts Mr. Johnson's repeated assertions that he was continuing in Vietnam the policies inherited from his immediate predecessors, Mr. Kennedy and Dwight D. Eisenhower.

President Nixon has said much the same thing in defense of his Vietnam policies. Sen. Mansfield first committed his misgivings about Vietnam to Mr. Kennedy in a still secret report following a trip he made at the President's request late in 1962. Sen. Mansfield personally delivered the report to the President as they were cruising in a presidential yacht off Palm Beach, Fla., on Dec. 24 of that year. According to Mr. O'Donnell, the report angered Mr. Kennedy.

"I got angry with Mike for disagreeing with my policy so completely and I got angry with myself because I found myself agreeing with him," Mr. O'Donnell quoted the President as saying.

"Yes, he was angry," Sen. Mansfield said. "I got the feeling he was kind of shocked. He read the report and I could see a color developing in addition to his tan. I watched his facial expression and it was obvious he was in some turmoil. He said, 'Well, Mike, it's not very encouraging.' I said, 'No sir, but that's the way I see it.' He said, 'Well, let's eat and we'll continue this later.' I stayed overnight at his home and we talked a lot more."

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Poseidon Test Is Set Despite Russian Ship

CAPE KENNEDY, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—The Navy announced today that it would test fire a Poseidon rocket from a submerged submarine tomorrow despite the fact that a Soviet trawler is cruising in the launching area.

The test firing has already been postponed twice since the trawler first appeared off Cape Kennedy on July 23.

The next day the trawler, which carries advanced electronic equipment, moved to within 200 yards of the submarine USS James Madison and the test was called off.

The Poseidon will replace the Polaris missile in 31 of the 41 missile-carrying U.S. submarines. The Poseidon is larger and more powerful and has twice the payload and a longer range than the Polaris.

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WEATHER

	°F		
ALABAMA	68	Sunny	
ALASKA	64	Partly	
ARIZONA	71	Partly	
ARKANSAS	71	Partly	
CALIFORNIA	71	Partly	
COLORADO	71	Partly	
CONNECTICUT	71	Partly	
DELAWARE	71	Partly	
FLORIDA	71	Partly	
GEORGIA	71	Partly	
ILLINOIS	71	Partly	
INDIANA	71	Partly	
IOWA	71	Partly	
KANSAS	71	Partly	
KENTUCKY	71	Partly	
LOUISIANA	71	Partly	
MAINE	71	Partly	
MARYLAND	71	Partly	
MASSACHUSETTS	71	Partly	
MICHIGAN	71	Partly	
MINNESOTA	71	Partly	
MISSISSIPPI	71	Partly	
MISSOURI	71	Partly	
MONTANA	71	Partly	
NEBRASKA	71	Partly	
NEVADA	71	Partly	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	71	Partly	
NEW JERSEY	71	Partly	
NEW MEXICO	71	Partly	
NEW YORK	71	Partly	
NORTH CAROLINA	71	Partly	
NORTH DAKOTA	71	Partly	
OHIO	71	Partly	
OKLAHOMA	71	Partly	
OREGON	71	Partly	
PENNSYLVANIA	71	Partly	
RHODE ISLAND	71	Partly	
SOUTH CAROLINA	71	Partly	
SOUTH DAKOTA	71	Partly	
TENNESSEE	71	Partly	
TEXAS	71	Partly	
UTAH	71	Partly	
Vermont	71	Partly	
Virginia	71	Partly	
Washington	71	Partly	
West Virginia	71	Partly	
Wisconsin	71	Partly	
Wyoming	71	Partly	

Laird Said to Favor Proposal To Cut Power of Joint Chiefs

By Neil Sheehan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (NYT)—The chiefs more latitude than either of his immediate predecessors, Clark M. Clifford and Robert S. McNamara.

But he is said by his associates to be disillusioned by parochialism, log-rolling and other bureaucratic shortcomings within the current structure. Mr. Laird, his associates say, also feels that the laws in the Joint Chiefs organization prevented it from either forecasting or adequately responding to the seizure of the intelligence ship Pueblo by North Korea in January of 1968 and to the subsequent shooting down of an EC-121 reconnaissance plane in April of 1969 with the loss of 31 lives.

In addition, Mr. Laird is reported to believe that the chiefs' power has permitted them to circumvent the civilian service secretaries who head the military departments on some major decisions, such as weapons programs. The commission proposal would reduce the chiefs to a more equal footing with the secretaries.

Laird, Packard Tested

Informants within the commission also said that they tested the proposal on both Mr. Laird and David Packard, deputy secretary of defense, at the beginning of June before writing the final draft of the report. The general outline of the proposal was communicated to them and they were asked if they thought the commission should spell out the exact type and rank of the officer who might head the separate operations staff or whether this question should be left somewhat open.

Discretion on Appointment

The commission specifically left President the discretion to appoint the chairman of the Joint Chiefs as the command head of a separate operations staff. But staff would assume all national authority the chiefs share for the supervision and execution of the nation's worldwide military commands.

The chiefs have reacted to the proposal with considerable irritation. Up to now, Mr. Laird has given

Top ICC Aide Admits Taking Payoff, Quits

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (UPI)—Top civil servant of the Interstate Commerce Commission announced his resignation after admitting he had taken a personal checkbook in an attempt to pay off a group of truckers for which he billed the government.

Testifying before a subcommittee of the House Commerce Committee, H. Neil Garson, who had \$50,000 as the ICC's secretary also admitted on Friday that he had lied to the panel in previous appearances.

"In fear for my job and reputation, without having the time to consult independent counsel, I prepared substitute check stubs," Mr. Garson said.

These check stubs were intended to demonstrate to the subcommittee that Mr. Garson had faithfully reimbursed industry associations for hotel bills they paid while Mr. Garson attended their national conventions.

Mr. Garson's story collapsed Wednesday, however, when an ICC agent testified that most of the checks had been written many months after the dates on them.

The hearing, Friday lasted less than half an hour, and Mr. Garson, short, balding man of 48, testified in a voice so low that it was barely audible.

The three subcommittee members who attended seemed embarrassed by his confession.

"I couldn't be sorrier for anyone," said Rep. Robert H. Macdonald, D. Mass., the acting subcommittee chairman. "You've had 21 years down there (on the ICC staff)."

Rep. John Moss, D. Calif., said he would probably not press for contempt of Congress charges against Mr. Garson. However, Rep. Macdonald said the hearing record would probably be forwarded to the Justice Department.

The subcommittee's investigation was designed to highlight the close relationship between the ICC and the industry groups that the agency is supposed to regulate: truckers, railroads, airlines, and interstate moving firms.

In Mr. Garson's case, his hotel expenses for at least six conventions since 1966 were paid by the agency.

The subcommittee has already found that many ICC officials both commissioners and top staff members have been beneficiaries of similar largesse.



COME ON IN, THE WATER'S CONDEMNED—A lone swimmer taints rock music fans on the shore of "Powder Puddle" at a rock festival at Middlefield, Conn., after festival officials ordered the pond closed due to a danger of spreading infection among the thousands of young people who expected to swim in the polluted water.

1,000 Treated for Drugs

30,000 Clog Roads Near Banned Festival

MIDDLEFIELD, Conn., Aug. 2

(UPI)—Thirty thousand young people clogged roads around the festival grounds at Middlefield, Conn., today in leaving the rock music festival that drug problems and legal hassles couldn't quite close down.

The sun shone for the first time since the gathering began Wednesday as the dirty, tired young people trudged in 90-degree heat at least three miles and generally more to retrieve their cars. State police trucks and school buses donated for the occasion threaded their way through the crowd, but only a few could ride.

"They made a big mistake by not letting the big bands play," said Richard Kullberg, 22, of Boston, as he and a friend carried a child in an Indian-style sling between them. "We had a good time anyway, though."

"You've heard of the Lincoln," a non-cola soft drink said one youth. "Well, this was the Lincoln festival."

Closed down by court order as

a "nuisance" before it began Wednesday and blocked by state police from electricity and food supplies, the gathering on the 300-acre ski farm became a "people's festival" in which drugs played a strong part.

Dr. William Abruzzo said that 1,000 people were treated for bad reactions to drugs during the festival. He said he had hoped for an audience of 100,000.

Mayor Felix Ciccolini issued the ban, saying that there were not enough police to keep order.

He pleaded with officials to allow the music to distract the youths from swimming in polluted Powder Puddle and from taking what turned out to be a bad batch of LSD. He said the drug reaction cases diminished from 150 an hour Friday night to 25 during a six-hour period yesterday when the bands were playing. "The whole atmosphere changed on Saturday."

Other Cases

There were about 4,000 other medical cases of summer-camp nature: cuts, rashes, indigestion. The medical staff, which more than doubled in answer to Dr. Abruzzo's appeal Friday, had plenty to do.

Many impromptu musical groups sprang up, using kazoos, whistles, bongos and their own amplifiers. As other participants lay in the sun, talked and held yoga sessions among the tents and sleeping bags.

The polluted puddle, its banks clogged with beer and peacocks in color despite 200 gallons of chlorine added, was bare of bathers today although a few youths tried to clear out some of the debris of bottles, cups, paper and broken pipes.

"I don't know about everyone else," said a 20-year-old New Yorker, "but I live in Brooklyn and that's reason enough to stay right here. It's clean and you have mountains and trees and, man, it's just beautiful."

French Audience

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France, Aug. 2 (Reuters)—About 5,000 people attended a banned pop music festival here today.

Financially the festival, which

Hartford Keeps Curfew After Man Is Killed

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 2 (UPI)—A curfew was imposed on Hartford again last night as officials sought to prevent a fifth night of looting and rioting. One man has been killed and at least ten injured during the disturbances.

Mayor Ann D'Amico said the 9 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew would be in effect for persons under 16 all over the city, and all residents of the predominantly black North End would have to be off the streets. The curfew was first imposed Friday night.

Effrain Gonzalez, 26, was shot twice Friday night and died a short time later. An autopsy was performed on his body, but the medical examiner said he could not tell whether he was shot by a policeman or someone else.

Police said they were fired upon seven times and they occasionally returned the fire. Six others were wounded.

Police used tear gas to rout roving groups of youths, most of them between 10 and 16 years old, who threw rocks and bottles at cars and policemen, set trash cans afire and broke store windows. Police said several dozen stores were looted.

Racing Car Kills 4

WILLIAMSON, N.Y., Aug. 2 (UPI)—Four spectators were killed and 18 others injured Friday night when a stock car with a jammed accelerator catapulted into the grandstand during the final race at Spencer speedway.

Women's Ire Ousts Their No. 1 Critic

Dr. Berman Leaves Party Policy Post

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—A medical doctor who said women are physically unfit for such high jobs as President has bowed to American female wrath and resigned his post in the Democratic party.

Declaring he isn't giving an inch on views he expressed in a verbal duel with Rep. Patsy Mink, D. Hawaii, two months ago, Dr. Edgar Berman said Friday:

"As a physician I reiterate my scientific position that women are different, physically, physiologically and psychologically regardless of politics—medical or otherwise. The difference is a credit to both sexes."

"My Wife Is Bored"

But in bowing out from the National Priorities Committee of the Democratic National Committee's Policy Council, Dr. Berman conceded the furor was more than he bargained for.

"My wife is bored with it all; so is my dog," he told newsmen.

Dr. Berman, who was once former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey's personal physician, said he was stepping aside "lest the opposition exploit my position to embarrass both my party and my best friend, Humphrey."

He said he had talked to Mr. Humphrey an hour before his announcement but the former Vice-President put no pressure on him to resign, although Mrs. Mink had asked Mr. Humphrey to do so.

Joseph A. Califano, co-chairman of the party policy group, had opened the door earlier in the week by calling the physician's statements inappropriate and an affront to the concept of equal opportunity for women.

Standing his ground against criticism from some other doctors, Dr. Berman said: "If they don't know there's such a thing as premenstrual tension, then they'd better go back to medical school."

"I never said women were inferior to men, I said they were different," Dr. Berman said.

In his April exchange with Mrs. Mink, Dr. Berman had raised the point of what might happen if a woman in menopause was president and faced such a crisis as the Bay of Pigs or the Cuban missile crisis with Russia.

Asked about such female figures as Queen Elizabeth in relation to his views, Dr. Berman said: "I don't even know the lady."

U.S. Marriages Up

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (UPI)—Marriages are booming in the United States. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company said 2,158,000 couples were wed in America in 1969, 4.2 percent more than in 1968.

Mr. Polanski, director of "Rosemary's Baby," had been married to the blonde film star for 18 months when she and four visitors to her rented Benedict Canyon mansion were slain Aug. 9, 1969. Miss Tate, 36, was eight months pregnant with a son.

On trial for these slayings and the killing 24 hours later of market owner Leno La Bianca and his wife Rosemary are Charles Manson, 35, and three girl members of his hippie-type "family," Patricia Krenwinkel, 23; Susan Atkins, 31; and Leslie Van Houten, 20. Miss Van Houten is charged with murder only in the La Bianca slayings.

Following the trial's weekend recess, Linda Kasabian was scheduled to resume the witness stand tomorrow for further cross-examination. She was accused of murder and conspiracy with the others but was granted immunity from prosecution when she agreed to testify for the state.

2 Mixed Couples Allowed to Wed In Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 2 (AP)—A federal district court judge cleared the way Friday for the marriages of two interracial couples whose matrimonial plans had been blocked by a state court injunction.

Judge Harold C. ruled against state laws banning interracial marriages and said the couples had met all other state requirements. Their right to marriage licenses, he said, "is so perfectly clear that any delay in granting such licenses would be unwarranted and indefensible."

The fact the parties are of different races is no bar under the federal constitution to their right to have their licenses issued and the marriages consummated as valid marriages under the laws of the state of Mississippi.

The ruling allowed Roger Mills, 34, a white legal clerk, and his black fiancée, Beria Linsom, to proceed with plans for a large church wedding today. It also allowed Vernon Davis, 30, a black when a stock car with a jammed accelerator catapulted into the grandstand during the final race at Spencer speedway.

Mass., to marry immediately.

Gallup Poll

Democrats Lead GOP in Poll For Congress, 54% to 46%

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Aug. 2.—The current division of the vote for congressional candidates shows the Democratic party with a 54-to-46 percent lead over the Republicans, according to the latest Gallup poll.

At a comparable point before the 1966 elections, the last off-year elections, the same division in the vote was found. The Republicans, however, subsequently made gains that year and polled 48.3 percent of the major party vote in the elections. They won a total of 187 seats—a net gain of 47 seats over their 1964 performance.

Democrats currently control the House 244 to 138, with three vacancies. All 435 seats are up for election next November, as they are every two years.

Among likely voters in the current survey, the Democrats hold 52-to-38 percent lead in the South. The Gallup organization said. This compares with a popular vote of 55 percent Democratic and 35 percent Republican in the South in the 1966 election.

Problem for G.O.P.

Only twice in the last 40 years—in 1946 and in 1952—have the Republicans won enough seats in the Northern states to offset the traditional Democratic seat majorities amassed in the South.

To obtain the results reported today, 3,036 adults were interviewed during June and July. Other questions asked in the same survey indicate that 1,898 of these persons could be considered "likely voters."

This question was asked to measure voting preference:

"If the elections for Congress were being held today, which party would you like to see win in this congressional district—the Democratic party or the Republican party?"

Following are the results, based on the views of likely voters:

For Democratic candidates... 54%
For Republican candidates... 46%
Other party... 2%
Undecided... 100%

When the undecided vote was allocated equally to both parties, the division was 52 percent Democratic and 48 percent Republican.

OUTSIDE SOUTH

For Democratic candidates... 49%
For Republican candidates... 43%
Other party... 1%
Undecided... 100%

When the undecided vote was allocated equally to both parties, the division was 52 percent Democratic and 48 percent Republican.

SOUTH

For Democratic candidates... 58%
For Republican candidates... 34%
Other party... 2%
Undecided... 100%

On a two-way basis, the vote was 62 percent Democratic and 38 percent Republican.

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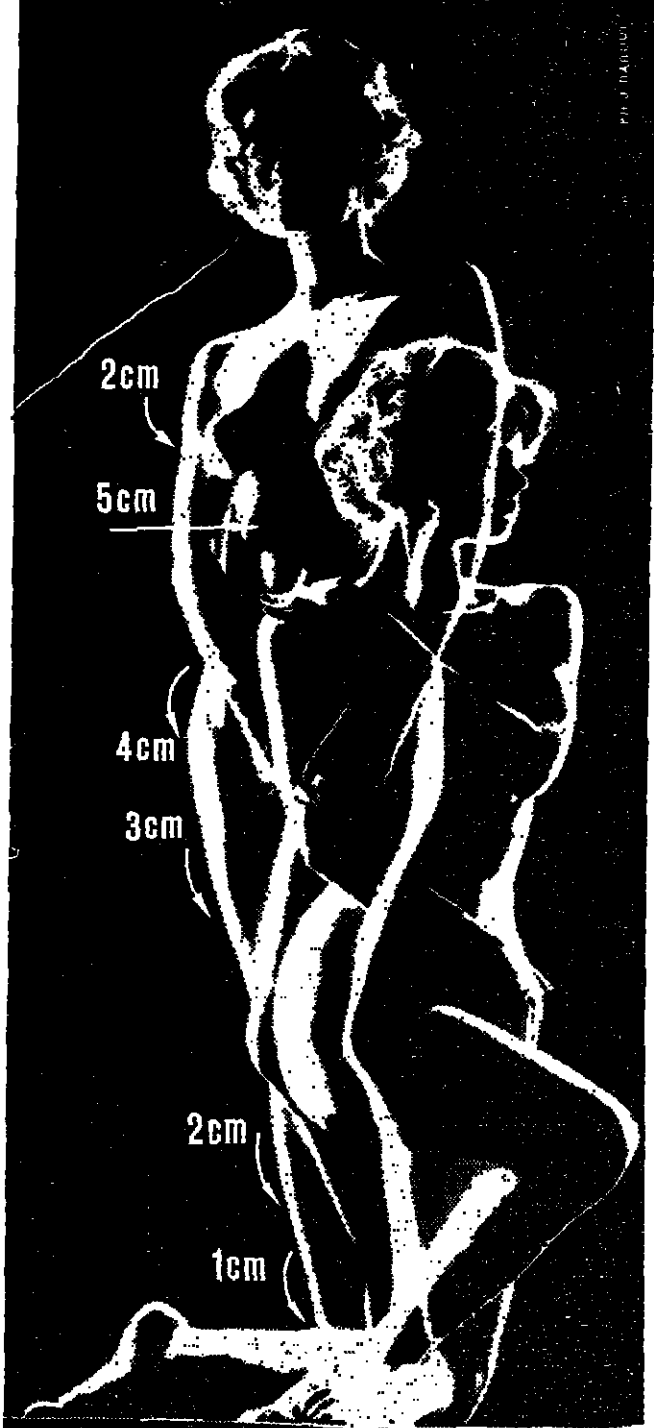
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Federal Contracts Will Call For Job Equality for Women

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (NYT)

Secretary of Labor James D. Hodgson said Friday that the government will require federal contractors to provide job equality for women in some federal contracts.

Mr. Hodgson said consultations will be scheduled within two weeks with Labor Department officials, women's groups, employers and unions on how to "achieve equal employment opportunity for women among government contractors by applying the concept of goals and timetables."

A spokesman for Mr. Hodgson said the "goals and timetables" would be similar to the Philadelphia plan, which established quotas for hiring racial minorities in federal construction contracts totaling \$500,000 or more.

No specific employment goals for women have yet been devised, the spokesman said.

In a statement Friday, Secretary Hodgson made clear that employment standards for women will not apply to all types of federal work contracts. Comparing the need to ensure fairness in hiring minority groups with the need to abolish job prejudice against women, he said:

Different Patterns

"The work-force pattern of women and racial minorities differs in significant respects. Many women do not seek employment. Practically all adult males do. Many occupations sought after by all racial groups have not been sought by women in significant numbers."

Mr. Hodgson's spokesman declined to specify what types of work were not sought by women. He said, however, that women's rights groups will be asked for advice on the matter because they can best determine the kinds of jobs for which employment plans will be appropriate.

The factors to be considered in devising a specific work plan "may well include the availability of qualified women in the employer's own force and the interest level expressed in respective occupations as evidenced by applications for employment in those occupations," Mr. Hodgson said.

He also indicated that interest in certain jobs might increase among women if more opportunities were available.

There are more than 31 million women in the labor force, according to the Women's Bureau of the Labor Department.

Ten representatives of women's rights organizations met with Secretary Hodgson a week ago yesterday to protest alleged discrimination in the government. At the session, Mr. Hodgson said that job prejudice against women is "subtle and more pervasive than against any other minority group." But he added that the Labor Depart-

ment would not take immediate action to eliminate it.

Mr. Hodgson's spokesman said Friday: "We intend to consult with the groups that attended Saturday's meeting in working out our employment plans, but will not limit our consultations with women's groups to members of that delegation."

Dr. John Cashin, dentist, to run for governor of Alabama.

Splinter Group Nominates Negro To Oppose Wallace

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 2 (AP)—A group of dissident Alabama Democrats, most of them black, nominated a Negro dentist yesterday to run against George C. Wallace for governor.

Chosen was John Cashin, 42, chairman of the dissident National Democratic party of Alabama, which nominated him.

Also nominated were five other Negroes and a young white woman to run for other state offices. In addition, county and district caucuses at the statewide meeting selected black candidates for Congress, for the state legislature and for local office. All will run in the Nov. 3 general election.

Records do not show if Dr. Cashin is the first black to run for governor in Alabama. A Negro named Ad Wimbbs received one vote in the 1903 election, but that may have been a write-in. State historical records do not show whether any black candidate has run since then.

There is little if any chance for Dr. Cashin to defeat Mr. Wallace. The NDPA has been successful in some local elections, but has never been able to attract the support of more than a few white voters. There are about 310,000 black voters in the state, compared with some 1.2 million eligible whites.

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Final Talks Open in Italy On Coalition

Colombo Says Basis
Accepted by Parties

ROME, Aug. 2 (AP)—Premier-designate Emilio Colombo reported further progress today in his efforts to form a four-party, center-left government.

Colombo's statement added to growing optimism over his chances of putting together Italy's post-fascist government.

Andate given him by President Giuseppe Saragat on July 25.

Political observers believed that Colombo might go back to President Saragat in a few days to report agreement among the parties on a new government.

Mr. Colombo himself said after meeting with leaders of his own Christian Democratic party for three hours today that he would report to a government program "without losing any time."

His announcement that he was proceeding to the program stage meant that he considered the preliminary phase of his talks completed.

He said that after consultations with the four parties, "I can say at further steps forward have been made in the definition of a political base for a stable and efficient government."

He said that his efforts to find points of agreement between the parties had already produced "appreciable results."

This apparently meant that Mr. Colombo had gotten leftists and moderates in the coalition to put aside the issue of relations with the communists to discuss a government program.

Mr. Colombo said that his objective now was to reach a political programmatic synthesis in which the four parties can recognize themselves and to which they can commit themselves.

Italian newspapers said that there was a substantial agreement among the four parties—Christian Democrats, Socialists, Unitarian Socialists, and Republicans—over Mr. Colombo's plans to concentrate on increasing production while cutting public spending for the time being to absolutely essential social forms.

Mr. Colombo has not committed himself to accepting the premier-ship. But his statement and a surprise meeting with the President of the Chamber of Deputies, Sandro Pertini, to discuss Parliament's program after the next government is formed, added to the optimism.

[Despite the optimism, however, Mr. Colombo still has not indicated at he had solved the conflict that ought drive the government of Premier Mariano Rumor and frustrated the efforts of another Christian Democrat, Giulio Andreotti, to form a coalition cabinet.

This conflict has pitted the Unitarian Socialists against the Socialists, in fact, accounts for a separate existence of the two parties. A year ago, the Unitarian Socialists split into the rival factions.

The Unitarian Socialists are seeking cooperation in local government between the Socialists and the Communists. They have mounted a clear stand against cooperation as a fundamental condition for participation in a coalition government.

Recent speeches by Unitarian Socialists leaders indicate that the party has not softened its stand. Unless Mr. Colombo can persuade the Unitarian Socialists to ease their demand, his efforts to form a coalition are likely to fail.]



END OF AN ERA—Royal Navy airman Colin Powell, 30, gets down to get the last drop of his frog ration Friday at Portsmouth, England. After 300 years, the Royal Navy has ended its free rum ration; British sailors now will be allowed to buy more beer on ship. Pouring for Colin is stores asst. Andrew Stevenson.

Belgian Parliament Recedes; Language Dispute Unsettled

BRUSSELS, Aug. 2 (UPI)—The Belgian parliament has recessed for the summer, leaving unresolved the government's promise to put together a coalition government to deal with the deep-rooted dispute between the French- and Flemish-speaking sections of the nation.

Its constitutional reform program collapsed in parliament for lack of a quorum. Its collapse again demonstrated that the primary loyalty of many of Belgium's 9 million citizens is to their linguistic and geographical regions—French-speaking Walloonia in the south, Flemish-

Italy, Libya Hold Talks in Beirut On Land Seizure

BEIRUT, Aug. 2 (UPI)—Talks between the foreign ministers of Italy and Libya on the confiscation of Italian property in Libya were "useful and helpful," Italian Embassy officials said today.

Italian Foreign Minister Aldo Moro and his Libyan counterpart, Saleh Boueissier, met here last night for two and a half hours to discuss Libya's decision to seize "all land belonging to Italians and everything on it."

The Italians had no further comments on the talks, held at the residence of the Libyan ambassador here.

Mr. Moro today discussed the Middle East crisis and American peace proposals with Lebanese President Charles Helou, official sources said. Mr. Moro described the 45-minute talk as "interesting and successful."

Uruguay Kidnappers Demand More Than 100 Be Freed

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Aug. 2 (AP)—The Tupamaros urban guerrillas demanded today that all the imprisoned members of the organization—more than 100—be freed in exchange for a U.S. diplomat kidnapped Friday.

The demand, expressed in another communiqué of the Tupamaros, was delivered to the local daily newspaper El Dia, the highest newspaper in the country, in the hands of kidnappers in Latin America.

The Tupamaros, Latin America's fiercest urban guerrilla organization, also demanded that the freed prisoners be sent in exile to Mexico, Cuba or Algeria.

Pledge by Uruguay

Uruguayan Embassy officials said today in a briefing that the Uruguayan government had given assurances that anything would be done to win release of the abducted diplomat.

Bolivian Troops Kill 8, Believed Kidnappers

LA PAZ, Aug. 2 (Reuters)—Bolivian troops have killed eight guerrillas, apparently members of the leftist National Liberation army, which kidnapped two West Germans July 19. The army announced here tonight.

A military communiqué said the guerrillas were killed during a single clash near the town of Teomile, 55 miles north of here, where the Germans were abducted.

speaking Flanders in the north and bilingual Brussels in between.

With the failure of the reform plan, Belgian politicians and political commentators are wondering how long the present government can stay in office and how long the country will remain a unified state with a national government trying to administer three regions with conflicting interests and demands.

Reform Plan

The reform plan was drafted by the center-left coalition government of Premier Gaston Eyskens, which came to power after the 1968 language riots at Louvain University. The government committed itself to solving the dispute. It has not, and now it could suffer the fate of most postwar Belgian governments, which have been toppled over the language issue.

The Eyskens constitutional program was an elaborate web of compromise, keeping a strong national government but granting more autonomy with economic and cultural councils to Flanders, Walloonia and Brussels. The plans met the demands of most politicians from Flanders, now dominant numerically and economically after years of French rule.

It also met the needs of Walloonia for economic protection in a once thriving coal and steel area now suffering an extended recession.

Brussels Problem

The plan left apart in parliament over the problem of Brussels.

The capital, surrounded entirely by Flemish territory, wanted to expand with French-speaking schools and local administration into neighboring Flemish communities. The Flemish refused.

The French-speaking Brussels residents in turn refused the government's compromise to create a separate Brussels region held by its present limits but with a centralized administration to replace the 19 commune governments and with stronger financial support.

They held street marches protesting that the national government and local administration were placing them in an iron ring. Brussels members of parliament, joined by Flemish militants angry at any compromise, boycotted trial parliamentary sessions and denied the government a quorum.

French Stage A-Test

PARIS, Aug. 2 (AP)—French scientists exploded a low-power nuclear device in the atmosphere above Pagananza, Iceland in the Pacific at 1900 GMT today, the Defense Ministry announced. The test was the seventh in the current series for perfection of the French hydrogen bomb. One more low-power test is scheduled in the series.

Medicines Are Stolen

MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 2 (Reuters)—A group of men, believed to be Tupamaros, today stole anesthetics and medicines from a pharmacy, police said. They were the kind normally used in surgical operations and the guerrillas possibly planned to use them to treat Mr. Moro.

The stolen medicines also included drugs usually taken by judge Manelli.

Fear Environmental Effects

U.S., Europe Scientists Ask Delay on Wide Use of SSTs

By Bayard Webster

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 2 (UPI)—Scientists from the United States and Europe, after a month-long meeting here on environmental problems, recommended yesterday that large-scale operation of supersonic transport planes be delayed until serious questions about the SST's potential for environmental contamination can be answered.

The scientists, concluding their study of global pollution problems and effects on the earth and its climate, indicated that regular stratospheric flights by such planes could cause an increase in cloud formation and higher stratospheric temperatures, with consequences that are, as of now, unpredictable.

The question of environmental pollution has become a heated one with political overtones. In the debate between advocates and opponents of the supersonic jet. The study group here, comprising more than 50 scientists and professionals, emphasized that their concern was based solely on scientific observations in various parts of the world.

Particles From Engine

The scientists also reported that fine particles from the jet engines "would tend to double global averages of such particles, with unknown effects. The particles, distributed in the lower level of the atmosphere, where most of the life exists, would be carried by the wind, reflecting sunlight back into the stratosphere, thus tending to warm it."

The preliminary report of the scientists' efforts, known as the "Study of Critical Environmental Problems," also recommended that a monitoring program be set up to measure the lower stratosphere for water vapor quantities and to determine the measurements for sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide and hydrocarbons, which make up most of the fine particle matter.

The report followed a recent recommendation by William Magruder, who is in charge of the federal government's SST program, that a \$43 million study of the SST's environmental impact be made. The SST project is currently awaiting Senate action on a \$240 million appropriation.

Sponsored by MIT

Sequestered for the month of July on the Williams College campus here, the group of 50 scientists and professionals, recruited under the sponsorship of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, also studied and reported on other aspects of worldwide pollution. These included contamination by DDT and other persistent pesticides, mercury, oil, and fertilizers and waste nutrients.

The study was primarily concerned with the indirect effects of pollution on man through changes in climate, ocean ecology or in large terrestrial ecosystems. No local or regional environmental problems such as lake and stream pollution, the effects of population growth, or the direct health impact of pollution on man were studied.

Liverpool Dockers Vote to End Strike

LONDON, Aug. 2 (UPI)—Striking dockers at Liverpool's Merseyside port today voted for full resumption of work tomorrow morning.

The Liverpool longshoremen were the last major port dockers to accept recommendations made Wednesday by a court of inquiry into the nationwide strike. The 16-day strike shut down cost Britain more than \$1.3 million in lost trade.

Among the findings of the study group were:

- The effect of increasing quantities of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere (believed to raise temperatures by the "greenhouse effect") has resulted in little climate change in this century, but its future consequences are unknown.
- Calculations show that the earth's oxygen supply remains fairly constant and that depletion of oxygen by blending all the recoverable fossil fuels in the world would result in only a 15 percent reduction.
- The effect of DDT on the oxygen-producing phytoplankton in the ocean is negligible.
- An estimated 15 million tons of oil are introduced into oceans every year by ships, offshore drilling and accidents. Almost three times this amount could eventually be introduced into waterways and eventually the oceans as a result of oil pollution.

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Passing Tests Only First of Problems

Stormy Skies in the Concorde's Future

By Don Cook

PARIS, Aug. 2—Critical days lie ahead these next three months for the Anglo-French Concorde super-sound transport.

Advance flight testing is about to begin with the two prototypes which have been built so far to determine whether in fact the aircraft is going to meet its promised performance specifications—carry a 25,000-pound payload (passengers and baggage) from Paris to New York at a speed of Mach 2-plus or about 1,400 miles an hour.

After that, if the tests are successful, the project into which the French and British governments have already poured \$1.2 billion in the last seven years will then face the hurdle of all airlines which have taken options on a total of 78 Concorde will be asked to put up money for firm orders—and in the present hard-pressed state of the industry it seems painfully clear that nobody wants to get jostled into a new and costly round of equipment purchases.

Moreover, both the British and the French governments are increasingly reluctant to see spending on Concorde go spiraling upward. The net result may well be that everybody concerned (with the obvious exception of the French and British manufacturers) will be content to see the whole program slow down to save governments money and to give the airlines time to recoup from their current equipment-buying spree.

Squatters Leave Ellis Island After 13-Day Occupation

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (UPI)—A group of black squatters has ended its occupation of Ellis Island after 13 days on the former immigration landfall in Upper New York Bay.

The squatters, who had been on the island since last Saturday, were packed in suitcases, blankets, duflbags and baskets.

The squatters, members of the National Economic Growth and Reconstruction Organization (NEGRO) were the remainder of the 63 persons who took over the new-deposit and defunct immigration-processing center in an effort to show the government that they could rehabilitate both the island and themselves.

Dr. Thomas Matthews, the neurosurgeon who heads NEGRO, told newsmen that through fix-up work on the island, "We've given a sense of pride to people who were frequently told that they were the lowest of society, the outcasts." He said the squatters consisted of "drug addicts, winos, people asking for a chance to get off welfare."

Dr. Matthews hopes that the Nixon administration will turn over the island to NEGRO for use as a rehabilitation center.

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Hiroshima Wants to Forget

By Selig S. Harrison

HIROSHIMA (WP).—"We would like to be left alone," said the young Japanese businessman. "Outside people are always coming, and there is too much politics. Somehow, someday, we in Hiroshima would like to forget."

Kumihiko Iimura, now 30, celebrated his sixth birthday on Aug. 6, 1945, the day a much-remembered American B-29 called the "Enola Gay" took off from the Marianas and dropped the first atomic bomb. The whole Iimura family had gone off to mark Kumihiko's birthday at the home of relatives 70 miles away.

They came back for a brief, horrified look six days later and very nearly decided never to return again. Finally reappearing more than a month after the event, they joined thousands of other survivors who established new homes and new neighborhoods on the ruins of the old.

The Iimura house stands today on the same ancestral plot in the center of the city where it did before the war. Just across the Ota River stands the "peace dome," a shattered skeleton of what was once the city's industrial exhibition hall. The dome is the new Hiroshima's only visible reminder of the A-bomb, and a continuing controversy flares over whether it really belongs, this strange little enclave of devastation in the midst of glistening new office buildings, humming traffic and the stream of gaily dressed, laughing youth.

While we talked on the plane ride here from Tokyo, Mr. Iimura, owner of a small plastics factory, suddenly knelt down on a scratch pad and handed the page over with an embarrassed smile. "Personally, he confessed, he would like it to remain, since it would be strange for us to pretend that we were just like any other city. I suppose I can never really forget, can I?"

"We were all exposed to radiation, you know, when my family came back on the sixth day. We are all afraid that something will happen to us, sooner or who knows what. We haven't registered, though, because we don't want all that attention. We want to lead a normal life. This is all mixed up in politics now."

Twenty-five years after the bomb, Hiroshima is still deeply

preoccupied with its trauma despite all of its glistening buildings, and throughout the country memories of Aug. 6 still generate powerful emotional undercurrents in Japanese life.

At least three separate memorial meetings will be held in each major city when Hiroshima and the rest of Japan hold their anniversary observances Thursday. Socialists and Communists have held rival rallies annually since a clash in 1963 over Soviet nuclear testing. Both find the bomb their most reliable rallying symbol among the older generation of the party faithful and are reluctant to share it.

Hiroshima has its own city observance every year near the peace dome.

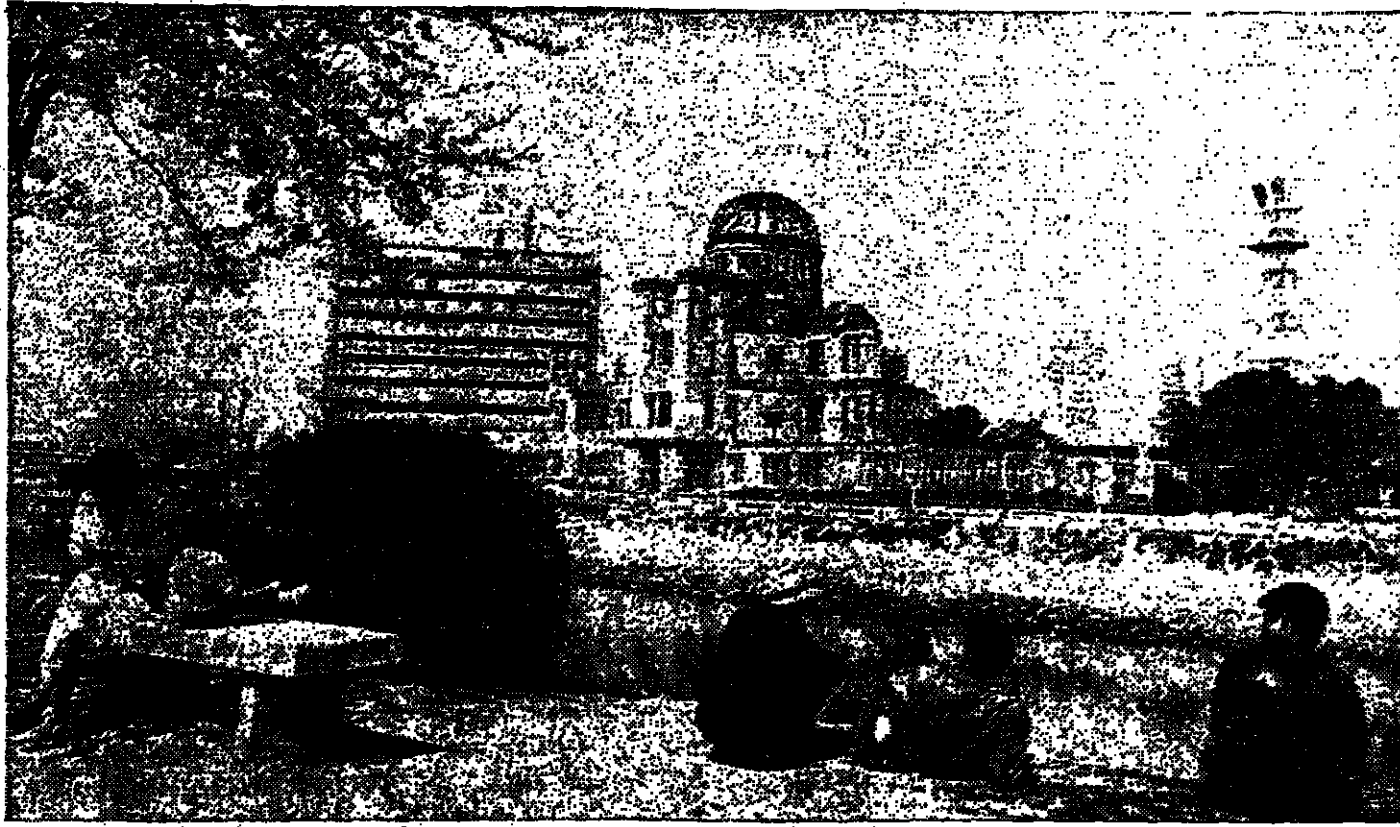
The persistent sensitivity of Aug. 6 is demonstrated in the fact that the governing Liberal Democratic party clearly fears its potential as a weapon in the hands of the ultra-nationalist right as well as the left. In past years, the conservative rulers have antedated the bomb to avoid playing into the hands of Socialist and Communist propagandists, who use it to mobilize sentiment against the Japan-U.S. security treaty. Now party leaders are also alarmed at hints of anti-American manipulation of the issue by Ohtsuri Kaya, leader of far-right LDP elements.

Another bitter controversy still much discussed here came shortly before the opening of Expo '70 in March, when government officials quietly removed a dramatic A-bomb film sequence in the Japanese municipal government pavilion and watered down the A-bomb portion of a historical tableau in the \$17-million Japanese national pavilion.

Ridiculing the mild A-bomb sequence now shown in the national pavilion, a former Tokyo University president charged that Expo officials were guilty of "toying with history." The Expo association replied that Japan should not offend the sensibilities of foreign visitors, especially Americans.

In the minds of many key officials, however, the desire to play down Hiroshima reflects a belief that Japan may need to make its own bomb someday and might as well begin getting over its "nuclear allergy" now.

Ya Hiroshima, A-bomb consciousness cannot be a once-



The peace dome in Hiroshima, reminder of the horror that hit the new rebuilt city August 6, 25 years ago.

year thing, as it is in much of Japan. More than 81,350 people are hibakusha (survivors) who directly experienced radiation or a bomb-related injury. Nearly everyone remembers the mushroom cloud, or knows someone who does. (Only 100,000 of the slightly less than 600,000 people in Hiroshima today are postwar newcomers.)

An estimated 105 organizations in the city carry on activities related to the welfare of survivors, medical studies on radiation effects and historical research connected with the bomb. Hiroshima citizens are currently engaged in a monumental effort to reconstruct a precise map and census of the city as it existed before the bomb, block by block and house by house. Three thousand volunteers and eight full-time investigators are combing the city for information.

"We have no time to lose," says medical sociologist Kyoshi Shiman, who conceived the project, "because each year the old people are dying off and it becomes more and more difficult to double-check our facts." Some 940 painstakingly sketched neighborhood maps have been submitted by old settlers in response to radio and TV appeals.

A Basic Purpose

One of the basic purposes of the map venture, says Mr. Shiman, is to settle once and for all how many people were

really killed by the bomb. Death estimates have ranged wildly from 64,000 to 240,000, and the mapmakers already have reason to suspect that the higher figures are closer to the truth. In the first 24-block area studied, for example, earlier records showed a total of 908 residents. The reconstruction has uncovered definite evidence that 1,306 people lived in the area and that 378 of them died on Aug. 6 alone.

For the historians, Mr. Shiman declares, his new evidence on casualties may well hold the most enduring interest, but for many Hiroshima oldsters the project has "an almost spiritual character. They feel that what they are doing will calm the dead souls and help to restore their links with their ancestors. This is a source of very deep satisfaction for all of us still living who knew the old Hiroshima."

Perhaps the strongest organized force consciously seeking to keep memories of the bomb alive in Hiroshima today is the regional schoolteachers union, a tightly knit, spirited group with chapters reaching into more than 300 schools. The union leaped angrily into action in early 1969 after a survey revealed that 10 percent of 600 students in five Hiroshima high schools did not know the U.S. had dropped the bomb. Another 10 percent gave frivolous answers, with several scrawling that nuclear weapons are "hubbub" (groovy). One teacher

committee compiled a special textbook for high school students on "Hiroshima" to supplement a cautious, government-approved history text, and another group prepared an additional 64-page book for junior high schools. In the year since its publication, "Hiroshima" has sold more than 25,000 copies in area schools.

Student apathy concerning the Hiroshima legacy is not limited to high schools but is found to a lesser extent even among undergraduates majoring in political science and economics at Hiroshima University.

Fears Survive

While there are still a few victims who pose for tourists with their twisted keloid (scars), most of the worst afflicted survivors keep out of sight, and the only external reminders of the bomb in a bustling, modern metropolis are the dome, the museum and the peace park, all clustered together along a broad downtown boulevard. (The "atomic shun" near the river where many indigent victims huddled for years is thinning out in the face of government redevelopment programs.) As you talk to people here over a period of several days, though, you gradually sense that many of them are hibakusha like my companion on the plane, Mr. Iimura, who bear no outward signs of injury but are haunted by fears of cancer or other delayed after-effects of radiation.

"More or less every hibakusha lives under great tension and suffers from some kind of neurosis," says Dr. Fumio Shigeto, venerable founder-director of the A-bomb hospital here. "They feel they are unusual people by definition. Most of them lost their families, and all of them live in constant fear of cancer or leukemia. Often they have a sense of guilt that they were the ones spared."

Recent medical findings show that among those who were less than ten years old at the time of the bomb and who received radiation doses of more than 100 units, seven or eight types of cancer "have begun to occur at a rate far higher than would be expected in a group still so young." What this portends will only be guesswork in the eyes of scientists, however, until the entire population sample of survivors under study has passed through the age when cancers would normally develop, and this means studies extending into the 1990s.

More ominous, the possibility of genetic mutations resulting from radiation damage has been strongly suggested in recent studies by the U.S.-supported Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission. Researcher Arthur Bloom reports finding "complex chromosomal aberrations" among 39 percent of a group of survivors who were in their mothers' wombs at the time of the bomb, in contrast to a 4 percent result among a comparable group who were not exposed.

Settling Australia: Second Thoughts

By Robert Trumbull

SYDNEY, Australia (NYT).—Australia's immigration policy, which has brought in more than 2.5 million new settlers since World War II, is under attack by economists and social scientists, and the government announced last week plans for an extensive review of the program.

The immigrants who have entered the country since 1945, mostly from Britain and Europe, make up about one-fifth of the nation's population. Economists and social scientists are asking whether it is profitable to continue the massive influx—184,000 in the fiscal year ended June 30—in view of the pressures created on schools and other social services by the arriving families. The immigration program has also been criticized as "racist" because of the emphasis on attracting whites to keep Australia "homogeneous," as officials say. But others have expressed concern over the dilution of the predominantly white population by the admission of more than 10,000 Asians to citizenship by naturalization since the total racial bars were lowered in 1956.

Growing Enclaves

Many Australians have been disturbed by the tendency of postwar immigrants to concentrate among others of the same nationality. This tendency has created constantly growing enclaves of Greeks, Italians, Yugoslavs, Maltese and others living conspicuously apart from the intermingled English, Welsh, Irish and Scottish people who constitute the bulk of the population. There is no indication, however, that the impending study will alter the present policy of admitting only nonwhites who possess needed skills and indicate capacity to integrate easily with the rest of the population.

The newest cause of concern has been the increasing overcrowding of major cities such as Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth to which the newcomers have contributed substantially. "Increasingly, the implications [of immigration] must be related more closely to total progress, including nonmaterial and environmental considerations," the Immigration Minister, Phillip Lynch, said in announcing the review of immigration policy in Canberra last week.

The survey, which will include the questioning of 10,000 "new Australians" on their experiences, is expected to take a year. It will involve some of the country's leading authorities in economics, social science, urban planning and related fields.

New Controls Urged

The object, said Mr. Lynch, is to "have desirable population levels established, not just in totals but also in terms of their structure and distribution."

Some economists have contended recently that the immigration program requires new controls if it is not to cost more than it is worth to the national economy in future years.

The powerful Commercial Bank of Australia has suggested, in the current issue of its respected publication, Economic Review, that mass immigration has reached a point of diminishing returns.

"In the past few years our real gross national product has increased by approximately 10.5 percent—low by world standards," the periodical said. "When allowance is made for natural population growth and net migration, productivity has increased only by 2.5 percent per annum, again not a noteworthy achievement."

The social pressures created by mass immigration cause part of the increase in productivity to be channeled into nonproductive services, the periodical said, adding that if the additional social requirements exceeded the immigrants' contributions to the economy, it would generate inflation.

The bank's appraisal brought sharp rejoinder from the Employers Federation of New South Wales, representing businessmen and industrialists in Australia's most populous state.

"Critics of the immigration policy fail to appreciate the acute labor shortage here," said the organization's publication, The Employers' Review. "New South Wales is short 12,000 workers in the skilled male category alone. It has been assessed by economists that the net capital gain to Australia for every migrant who comes here, whether man, woman or child, is about \$6,000 in real terms."

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The Strength of Weakness

The spectacle of the Soviet Union solemnly rebuking little Iraq for the latter's recalcitrance over the cease-fire proposals is not without its humor. But the episode does show again that in these days strength has its weaknesses; weakness its strength.

To be sure, Cambodia's lack of military capability did not keep it from the war that was raging around it, nor did Czechoslovakia's relative weakness enable it to pursue an independent course in spite of its neighbors, allies and reputed friends. But weakness can blackmail strength, as the United States has learned in Korea, Vietnam and even in NATO. And terrorist minorities can dominate cities, even national policies.

This is in part due to moral progress. The days when naughty little states were rebuked by naval bombardments and punitive expeditions has not ended. But the weight of reprobation attending this kind of international discipline cannot be dismissed as easily as in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

By the same token, civil dissent that once was swept away by whiffs of grapeshot, execution, jailings and exile, is tolerated to a far greater extent and over a far wider area. Even the Soviet Union, which maintains a very efficient police state, resorts to sanatoria for its more conspicuous dissenters (and demotions for those who fall in power struggles) rather than firing squads and the salt mines.

This situation has the defects of its qualities. The assumption that small nations are necessarily good, and large ones necessarily bad is mere myth. Small states, of every political persuasion, can and do behave abominably to their own people and to foreigners—and not only because they are put up to such practices by the CIA or the local Communist embassies. Arson and looting, kidnapping and murder are not inevitably the results of unbearable woes, nor do they always afford even glimpses of the promised land. Sympathy for misbehavior can be only sentimentally gone wrong.

This is not to say that the world should return to a stage of crude repression in the interests of the status quo. But it does suggest that not every use of police power, whether on the international or domestic scene, is without social utility. And even more strongly it suggests that true law—that is, law which does not simply preserve old evils or act as the weapons of a nation, a class or a system, but which does safeguard lawful and peaceful means of redressing grievances as well as the lawful and peaceful activities of the community at large—is desperately needed in the world. Perhaps it can only be achieved by the kind of violence so widespread today. But the danger always is that the reaction will not be toward the growth of progressive law, but toward that kind which satisfies those who have the biggest and most numerous guns.

There May Be No Other Chance

Israel's decision to accept the American initiative for at least a 90-day cease-fire and for talks under the United Nations is a major breakthrough, coming as it does after a similar and similarly mature response from Egypt. Together the two responses permit a halt in the escalating war at Suez, a reprieve from all-out local war and from a great-power collision alike. In the time thus bought and the atmosphere thus improved, diplomacy will have a chance altogether denied to it while the battle raged. For this turn of events, the Nixon administration deserves high marks.

Like Cairo, Jerusalem accepted the American proposal on its own terms, of which the first was the assurance that Egypt would not use the interval merely to prepare a cross-canal invasion. It is hardly possible to believe that the two countries will furlough all their soldiers for 90 days but it is no less plain that any preparations conducted in the battle zone, on either side of the canal, would be a cynical misuse of the cease-fire and would provoke world outcry. What is worse, such close-in preparations would jeopardize movement in the talks to be held under Ambassador Jarring.

Mr. Nixon's press conference declaration that Israel could accept a cease-fire and talks "without fear" seemed to imply a private understanding with the Russians to keep Egyptian military activity within discreet limits. It may have implied as well some kind of American pledge to Israel to help it withstand any military disabilities that might flow from a misused cease-fire. Such possibilities are perhaps inherent and implicit in a cease-fire which touches two local countries each with a great-power patron with a large stake of its own in the course of the local conflict.

Israel followed Egypt's lead in making sure that its response to Washington did not prejudice its long-held principles on the shape of an eventual settlement. The Meir government agreed to name a representative for "peace negotiations without prior conditions . . . with the aim of reaching a binding contractual peace agreement." It took on no commitment to the quick and total troop withdrawal which is Egypt's first demand. Ambassador Jarring's difficult task will be

precisely to try to resolve the essential contradiction between the two sets of terms.

It is an open question whether the all-party coalition that has run Israel since 1967 will stick together. Essentially its far-right members wish to hold on to all captured territory indefinitely. This is not the view of Mrs. Meir's own party and its other coalition partners, and nothing could prove the point so emphatically and so effectively as a Gahal decision to leave the government. Mrs. Meir's problems with her extremists invite comparison to Mr. Nasser's problems with his extremists among the Palestinians, Iraq and Syria—with the important difference that Mrs. Meir's are not part of a would-be empire but are part of her own country. The essential matter is, however, that Gahal's defection from Mrs. Meir, like the defection of the extremist Arabs from Mr. Nasser, would leave both leaders better fit to conduct a more flexible, realistic and peaceful-looking policy.

The cease-fire Israel has endorsed applies only to Egypt. On the other fronts, it demands "reciprocity." Since only a few minor Palestinian groups have gotten into line behind Mr. Nasser, and since some among the other groups surely will try to spoil a cease-fire, and since Mr. Nasser will come under heavy pressure to support them, a pause in battle could be a short-time thing.

The answer may lie, if passions can be contained enough to permit one, in confining what fighting there is to Israel and the active guerrillas. This makes life difficult for King Hussein, but that is his life style.

Egypt and Israel deserve great respect for the very difficult and significant decision they have made to stop shooting and start talking. While the United States can claim a major contribution, we hope it makes the claim quietly. It would, moreover, be misleading to think that such a turn could come about without some measure of Soviet cooperation. Now that a cease-fire is apparently close at hand and talks are to begin, the policies of every country concerned must be directed at making the most of this precious interval in the interests of peace and mutual security. The only safe working assumption is that this is the last chance.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Toward a Middle East Accord

Both Mrs. Meir and President Nasser have shown courage and realism in accepting the American proposals for peace in the Middle East. If anything, the president has gone further than the prime minister, for the latter had only the resistance of the small expansionist faction in her cabinet, while the president had the whole Arab world, with all its discord and rivalry, to contend with.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

Israel's acceptance of the American proposals for a three-month cease-fire in the Middle East, despite her doubts about the use that may be made of it by the Egyptians and their Russian backers, is the best news out of that part of the world since the Six-

Day War. It also marks a big move away from great power confrontation toward the era of negotiation proclaimed by President Nixon as his central aim soon after his election in 1968.

—From the Observer (London).

Israel will have to ensure that the cease-fire and the Soviet maneuvers don't induce a state of euphoria among the Americans and that the United States keeps up its security obligations toward Israel.

—From Haaretz (Tel Aviv).

Approval was imperative despite the retreat from Israel's declarations for the need of direct negotiations with the Arabs. If one cannot break the ice an attempt should be made to melt it.

—From Hamodia (Tel Aviv).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

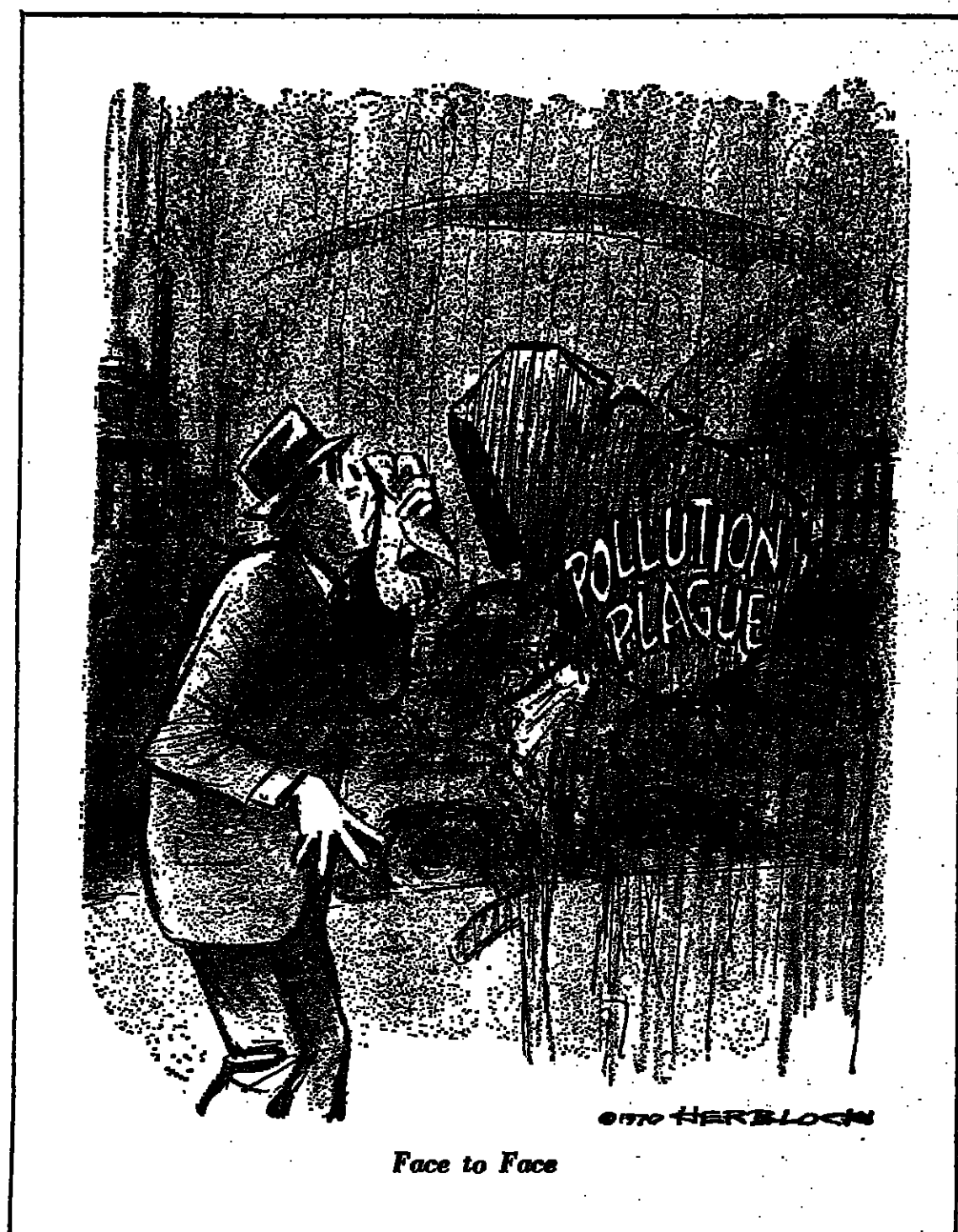
August 3, 1925

CAPETOWN.—The Hon. Cecil Rhodes, in reply to a question in the House of Assembly today, stated that the proposed trans-continental cable from Cape Colony to Egypt would be eventually built, provided the Imperial Government recognized its obligations with respect to the Sudan and rendered the work of construction possible by clearing the country of the Mahdi and his followers.

Fifty Years Ago

August 3, 1920

LONDON.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons in which the Government was requested to meet a delegation on the matter of the proposed Channel tunnel, Mr. Lloyd George said that the question must remain in abeyance for the time being owing to more urgent matters claiming the Government's attention. The Prime Minister apologized for the delay, but said it was unavoidable.



Face to Face

What's This—Good News?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—It may just be the illusion of the vacation season, but common sense seems to be breaking into the headlines these days. A cease-fire now seems assured in the Middle East war. The casualty rate is down and the withdrawal is proceeding on schedule in Vietnam.

The strategic arms limitation talks with the Soviets are going along slowly but sensibly and the American economy is beginning to get over the shakes.

No wonder then that President Nixon is beginning to lose that dried egg look around the eyes. He has gone through tortures of unhappiness over Vietnam, the Middle East and the economy, and he will have to endure a lot more before all his anxious perplexities are over, but at least there are now some glimpses of light on the dark horizon.

The acceptance by Israel, the United Arab Republic and Jordan of the United States proposals for a cease-fire is an unexpected and encouraging development, which could not have taken place without some cooperation between Moscow and Washington. There will probably be no real peace in the Middle East, but the danger of an expanding war, involving the great powers, will be reduced, and once the organized shooting stops, it will not be so easy to start it up again. Nixon's intervention in the Middle East crisis was a delicate operation. He was under savage political pressure to deal with the Soviet threats by dramatic promises of more bombs to Israel, and under menacing threats from Moscow and the Arab states if he did so. But he persisted in his principle of maintaining the present balance of military power in that area—without saying precisely what equipment he would send to Israel, and somehow he managed to get at least a start toward negotiations.

One would still like to know a little more about the "certain clarifications" Israel requested and Nixon apparently provided to get the approval of the divided

Jerusalem government to the American peace plan.

Israel is not like the Arab states. They can lose a war, with their teeming populations and vast territories, but Israel can be overwhelmed and destroyed by a single strategic or even diplomatic mistake.

Accordingly, the Israelis requested certain "assurances" and Nixon did indeed "assure" them that the cease-fire would not result in a change in the military status quo. But what does this mean? Did he get promises from Moscow, Cairo and Amman not to build the SAM-3 missile sites in the "Red" zone or otherwise change the military situation? How could anybody get a commitment from the Arab guerrillas? And what did Nixon promise to do if the "assurances" he gave prove in the future to be wrong?

Right to Know

There is a strong case to be made for America giving such assurances, for the Arabs are never likely to stop pressing for the destruction of the State of Israel until it is made quite clear to them that the U.S. in its own strategic interest, will not permit it. Still, we do not know what Nixon has committed the U.S. to do, and after all the deception and ambiguity about the Vietnam commitments, the American people ought to know what has been done in their name. As to Vietnam, the economy, and the strategic arms talks, there are enough problems ahead to depress the President for the rest of his term, but it is the trend of events that counts, and the trend in Vietnam is out and the trend in the economy is up.

This should at least improve the public and official mood. We have been looking backward with bitterness and forward with fear, but there is a chance now to cut the arms bill at the Vienna talks and cut the killing in Vietnam and the Middle East, or at least to revive some confidence that these things are possible.

One begins to see the psychological and political result of this already. The Republicans are beginning to talk again about victory in the fall elections, and the news continues to improve from Vietnam, the Middle East and Wall Street, they could be right.

A presidential commission headed by former Defense Secretary Gates and including two former NATO commanders, Generals Gruenther and Norstad, concluded that U.S. interests "will be better served by an all-volunteer force, supported by an effective stand-by draft" and added: "A volunteer force will not jeopardize national security." It reported:

"The majority of men serving today are volunteers and many who are now conscripted would volunteer once improvements were made in pay and other conditions of service . . . The budget for a volunteer force will generally be higher than for an 'equally effective force of conscripts and volunteers but the cost of the voluntary force will be less than the cost of the mixed force."

There is certainly no doubt that the present draft system is discriminatory. The Indochina war would be less violently unpopular if it were not to a considerable extent being fought by conscripts. The disturbing number of draft dodgers who have fled abroad constitute an unsolved element, perform hostile to their own government.

Relatively fewer university students are summoned to the armed forces, which creates a corrupting factor. To protect its interests abroad, the nation has unwittingly exposed its interests at home by promoting dissent and a kind of casual class discrimination.

The presidential commission, which postulated its analysis on the situation existing after the Indochina conflict, reckoned that 2.5 million men under arms could safeguard national interests (except emergencies allowed for in the stand-by draft) and that 325,000 volunteers could be alerted annually if present pay in the forces were raised \$3.2 billion a year.

Nixon has begun to move gingerly towards this objective. In April he requested a 20 percent pay raise for noncommissioned ranks

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

REBECCA VANDERHOEST, Paris.

The Diversity Of the U.S. Young

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON.—The Democratic party has been afflicted in our time with a hyphenated American syndrome based on popular stereotypes of the electorate.

It has created front groups and segregated divisions to cater to women, black people, ethnic, the young, the old, farmers, urbanites, academicians, veterans and so on.

The assumptions have been that people, to a considerable extent, are bloodless, punch-card extensions of the Census Bureau classifications and that their behavior is reasonably predictable. This kind of thinking perpetuated the myth of the "Solid South" long after it should have been dead. It has kept alive the myth that the "working man" necessarily votes Democratic (fewer than half did in 1968). It encourages the silly notion that the Democrats are the party of the "intellectuals" when in fact, college educated people are the most pro-Republican element in the country.

Examination

The party's stereotypes about "youth" came under examination last week in the Senate Caucus Room, where its Youth Participation Subcommittee conducted a public hearing.

The subcommittee, led by Sen. George McGovern, wanted to know how "youth" could be brought into the political process and, more specifically, into the Democratic party.

As Richard Scammon, the former census director, told the subcommittee, "youth" is an Italian boy making hash in a White Castle kitchen, another "youth" is a Harvard graduate student in grumpy glasses.

The "youth" witnesses made the same point. One of them, Elliott Anderson, is a 28-year-old ex-marine who is now president of a UAW local in Burlington, Iowa.

His blue-collar peers are young veterans concerned with the deadening sameness of the assembly line, with inflation, with the problems of buying a home, with unemployment. They do not, Anderson made clear, fit the "hard hat" stereotype that has been applied by the media and the New Left to people who work with their hands. They want an end to the war in Vietnam, he said, they want a healthy environment and, like the Harvard graduates students, they want to play mean-

ingful roles in the political process. But unlike many of their age peers they are not alienated from parents.

That was not the case with other "youth" witnesses. Ho Lohel, a young New Yorker spoke as an advocate of both Women's Liberation Movement and the New Democratic Coalition.

Unless there is an upheaval in the Democratic party, she warned, young women get 45 percent of the delegate vote in the "streets outside your convention" but a battleground. There is no room in the party strux for "little old women over 5 tennis shoes" who get "rewards" with vice-chairmanships after years of time-serving in the Women under 30 must have power, she declared.

Patti Know of Michigan, over-30 vice-chairman, took exception to Miss Lohel's rhetoric, made the point that a number of women under 30 are housewives whose tactics do not involve "tugging up ties."

The impasse between them illustrated the difficulties of fitting young people into a single "youth" pigeonhole and of devising programs and propaganda to win the "young."

Kennedy's View

Sen. Edward Kennedy spoke that point.

"The greatest problem in trying how young Americans will be the fusion that exists conventional thought about meaning of the word 'youth' our tendency to assume that citizens will vote in a monolithic pattern. The source of the fusion is that when people 'youth' they see a certain kind of student, not a workingman, nearly half of all the newly franchised voters in the 18-21 bracket will be workingmen, students. These are figures Democratic party cannot afford ignore. We simply cannot allow love affair with campus youth the issue of war to veer, obscure the close tie the party always had with the labor movement and the workingman."

One member of the subcommittee, Sen. Harold Hughes of Alaska, asked Scammon about the "youth" between "demonstrators" and "youth." Scammon's reply did help.

"Which demonstrators—the student demonstrators or the Wall demonstrators?"

The High Cost of Freedom

By C. L. Sulzberger

DENVER (NYT).—Although President Nixon has faced a sea of internal and external troubles since taking office, he seems determined not to be deflected from long-range goals. One of these is a drastic military reform which would eventually do away with conscription.

A presidential commission headed by former Defense Secretary Gates and including two former NATO commanders, Generals Gruenther and Norstad, concluded that U.S. interests "will be better served by an all-volunteer force, supported by an effective stand-by draft" and added: "A volunteer force will not jeopardize national security." It reported:

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and it is clear he hopes to reduce the size of conscription call-ups.

The only sure way of lowering this requirement is to pare American detachments overseas. We can already see a schedule of sharp reductions in Vietnam, South Korea and western Europe. Some cuts have already been made, others are promised and still others are inevitable.

The hope is that by reducing commitments abroad and spurring its allies to further efforts the United States can maintain substantially the same pledges around the world, while returning to the tradition of voluntary service begun before we were a superpower.

A further uncertainty is allowance for unexpected defense costs. Britain, which depends on a volunteer service but which now hopes to maintain modest global obligations, has found its estimates suddenly upset by the need to keep peace in Northern Ireland. Moreover, the manpower commitment has declined since the Middle East remains a crisis area and, since some Communist factions openly call for creation of new anti-American "Vietnams," it is hard to reckon on accident-free defense budgeting in the United States.

Forces in Europe

Even accepting the postulate that Vietnamization can minimize the U.S. manpower commitment in Southeast Asia and that withdrawal from South Korea will not upset the uneasy peace prevailing there, it is by no means

sure much more can be done to reduce American forces in Europe without undermining NATO.

The most important ally commanders remain to be vined. The United States, used to keep six divisions in Europe, now has four and a half there (plus earmarked units, the distant American continent. There is a feeling that if sup elements among our \$10,000 tr are cut very much, the far combat element would inevitably be weakened.

It is hard to judge such a move. Serving Generals and admirals always want more; they've got—ex-Generals are inclined to be more modest. Ne theless, we must recognize the matter how ardently we wish our European allies simply as going to make up the gap are further U.S. withdrawals.

On the contrary, they are likely to imitate Washington, reduce their own force, making the alliance just as dependent on a strategy of all reliance on nuclear-missile strike as it was in the heyday of Eisenhower's "massive retaliation," then we possessed an atomic over Russia which no longer as of course the entire world would disappear were true p to break out. But peace, for last quarter of a century, has been maintained by a ten balance of terror. The formula displeasing but none other been found. It would be incalculably dangerous to tinkering with our part of the balance.

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Germany (air)	15.00	30.00	60.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	15.00	30.00	60.00
Greece (air)	15.00	30.00	60.00	South Africa (air)	15.00	30.00	60.00
Ireland (air)	15.00	30.00	60.00	Sweden (air)	15.00	30.00	60.00
Israel (air)	15.00	30.00	60.00	Switzerland (air)	15.00	30.00	60.00
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Japan (air)	15.00	30.00	60.00	Tanzania (air)	15.00	30.00	60.00
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Lebanon (air)	15.00	30.00	60.00	Turkey (air)	15.00	30.00	60.00
Libya (air)	15.00	30.00	60.00	U.A.R. (air)	15.00	30.00	60.00
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The Standard Bank

Ultrafin International Corporation

August 3, 1970

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg
Adm 10/1/70	122	63	61 1/2	61 1/2	+ 1/4
Ala 10/1/70	6	83	82	82	+ 1/4
Ala 10/1/70	30	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	+ 1/4
Ala 10/1/70	11	74	74	74	+ 1/4
Ala 10/1/70	15	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	+ 1/4
Ala 10/1/70	5	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	+ 1/4
Ala 10/1/70	61	58	55 1/2	55 1/2	- 1/4
Ala 10/1/70	186	104 1/2	102	102	- 1/4
Ala 10/1/70	34	91 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	- 1/4
Ala 10/1/70	5	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+ 1/4
Ala 10/1/70	15	103	102	102 1/2	+ 1/4
Ala 10/1/70	36	72	72	72	+ 1/4
Ala 10/1/70	19	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	- 1/4
Ala 10/1/70	2	154	154	154	+ 1/4
Ala 10/1/70	33	102	102	102	+ 1/4
Ala 10/1/70	34	122	115 1/2	115 1/2	+ 1/4
Ala 10/1/70	120	74 1/2	68 1/2	74 1/2	+ 1/4
Ala 10/1/70	53	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	+ 1/4
Ala 10/1/70	57	104	102	102 1/2	+ 1/4

SOUTH AFRICAN INTERNATIONAL FUND LIMITED

Notice to holders of share warrants to bearer payment of coupon No. 1.

The Board of Directors of South African International Fund Limited declared at a meeting held at the company's office in Nassau, Bahamas, on Tuesday, July 28th, 1970, a dividend of Bahamian cents 2 per ordinary share of one Bahamian dollar in respect of the 12 months ended 30th June, 1970. This dividend is payable from Tuesday, September 1st, 1970, at the offices of the paying agents listed below against presentation of coupon No. 1.

Paying Agents:

Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg

Luxembourg, Luxembourg

Hambro Bank Limited, London

E.D. Sassoon Banking Company

International Limited, Nassau

Signed: Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg

Luxembourg, Luxembourg

B&G 10/1/70 14 10 1/4

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August 3, 1970

مسکیتا صحت

(Continued from Page 9)

ed so far totaled \$5.29 billion, down 6.9 percent from a year ago but up about 9 percent from the first three months of 1970.

In the financial markets last week, interest centered on bond-market activity as stocks plodded through a generally lackluster trading spell. Stock prices made little headway, but bond values declined.

After six weeks of steadily rising prices and falling interest rates, it was hardly surprising that the bond market rap into some investor resistance.

The decline was so substantial in rates for such a short period of time—six weeks—that it's no wonder investors began to have some doubts.

For one thing, the big rise in bond prices recently was based partly on confidence that the fight against inflation is succeeding. Indeed, it seems to be, but the bond market's confidence was somewhat shaken when the government reported

lower than expected, the deficit is worrisome, for it is realized that, if everything goes wrong in the gap between government income and spending could amount to \$15 billion. A deficit of that magnitude would have serious inflationary overtones.

The stock market closed generally higher for the fourth week in a row, but the gains were extremely modest.

There were 910 stocks that moved up for the week, while 662 pushed lower and 177 closed unchanged—almost the exact pattern of the preceding week.

Trading volume on the New York Stock Exchange slowed somewhat as a watchful, cautious mood dominated investors. The week's turnover totaled 51.1 million shares, compared with 56 million the week before.

All the leading market yardsticks showed small gains. The Dow-Jones industrial average rose 3.90 points to 734.13; the Standard & Poor 50 gained 0.25 to 78.87 and the New York exchange composite advanced 0.13

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prices had risen by 0.5 percent in July—the steepest increase in six months.

Analyzing Statistics


Some analysts felt the disappointment over the wholesale price statistics was unwarranted, inasmuch as most of the gain was traced to upturns in farm-product prices, processed foods and feeds. What was generally overlooked was that the more important industrial-commodities index showed a less pronounced upward move—only 0.2 percent, the same as in June.

The bond market's hesitation last week was also caused to some extent by the realization that local governments and corporations would continue to borrow heavily in the months ahead.

Even if corporations reduce their spending for new plant and equipment as expected—some sources now estimate this year's gain at 5 or 6 percent, instead of the 7 to 10 percent increases estimated earlier this year—they are likely to keep right on selling long-term bonds in great volume to build up

important for the credit markets will be the federal government's ability to keep its budget under firm control.

Wall Street was thus considerably dismayed when the government disclosed that it had incurred a deficit of \$2.9 billion for the fiscal year ended last June 30—a larger revenue shortage than was estimated as recently as May. With revenues



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RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

As virtually all players use the Blackwood convention or one of its relatives, there might seem to be no excuse for reaching a slam missing two aces. But it still happens in expert play, especially when the bidding has been crowded.

The diagrammed deal was played in a recent British international trial. East and West were Bob Rowlands and Derek Rimmington of London, who were strongly in contention for the first half of the world pair championship that ended two weeks ago in Stockholm.

This bidding was distinctly abrupt: North's opening bid of one spade was followed by a pre-emptive jump to four diamonds, and South shut his eyes and bid six hearts. This bid assumed that North's opening bid included two aces and was therefore a gamble.

It might seem therefore that South should have bid four no-trump over four diamonds. But most experts would treat four no-trump in such circumstances as a natural bid showing a diamond stopper, and South had no desire to be left in four no-trump. However, he might have contented himself with a jump to five hearts, a natural invitation to slam.

West led his singleton diamond, and East continued diamonds at the second trick. South would, no doubt, have made the contract by this squeeze except for the fact that Rowlands, as East, had indulged in an unusual and brilliant falsehood.

Knowing at the first trick that South held one diamond and only one West would not have led the three from nine-three—he won the first trick with the diamond ace instead of the queen when the declarer played the jack from dummy.

The diamond seven was returned at the second trick and South happily discarded his losing spade under the impression that West held the diamond queen. When West ruffed, the slam was down.

NORTH (D)
♠ KQ10542
♥ 7
♦ KJ
♣ A1042

WEST
♠ A1876 ♠ 9
♥ 84 ♠ J9
♦ 3 ♠ A10876542
♣ K9873 ♠ 5

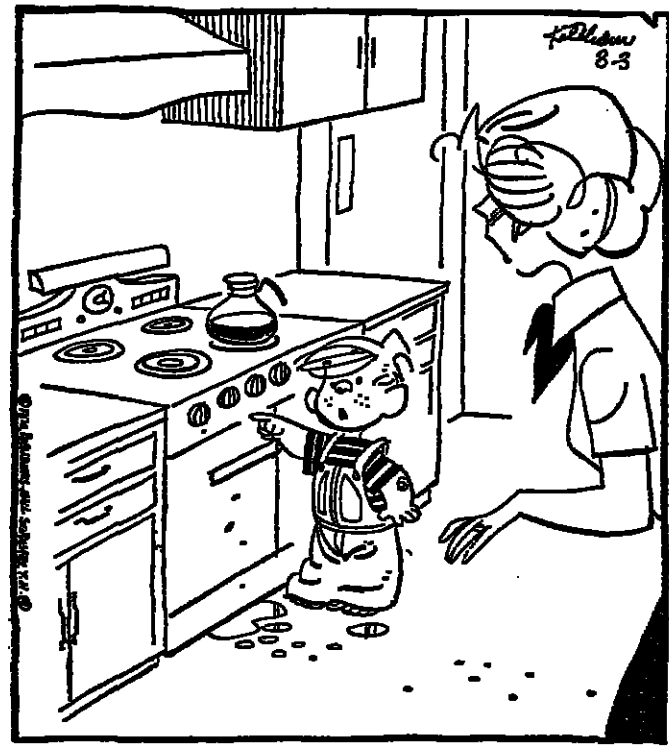
EAST
♠ 3
♥ A K Q 10 6 5 3 2
♦ 8
♣ J 3 6

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:
North: 1♠ 4♦ 6♥ Pass
South: Pass Pass
West led the diamond three.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

ENT	ASTAR	MAHAS
SAO	RIKKE	AVISO
THUMB	NAILED	SKETCH
SIAD	IS	NGERSON
MAIS	IGITS	WRITTE
PSIS	SIDE	SEIT
EON	ODIO	IFDOWN
RAIG	PREMIT	MAE
TREBLE	WASP	TRE
TRIN	SAGA	SIED
LANA	SO	SISTE
INAMAR	IS	STONES
MAILED	TO	THEWALL
ECLAT	IS	NO
REISTS	ETTES	LAD

DENNIS THE MENACE



"MOM, WHERE DO YA SET THE OVEN TO MAKE A PAIR OF WET SHOES WELL DONE?"

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BATOU

SECAE

WYLOH

CLARNE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: LYING BARAL MURMUR SALOON
Answer: When this happens you might expect a pre-arranged uprising to take place—THE ALARM RING

BOOKS

THE VAN WYCK BROOKS-LEWIS MUMFORD LETTERS

The Record of a Literary Friendship—1921-1949
Edited by Robert E. Spiller. Dutton. 461 pp. \$12.95

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

THESE letters record a friendship of more than 40 years' duration and are unsurpassed in closeness, mutual concern and sustained sweetness. Such intimacy between writers is certainly rare, and though in one or two places the chord that joined them frayed a bit, it never snapped. Even at the very end, up to the time of Brooks' death, the letters could not have shown more concern or more consideration. Their relationship endured because both were good men. They had an instinctive aversion to any act or word or gesture that would inflict pain or diminish the spirit of the other. This makes for a certain blandness in the writing, but it did wonders for them as writers. Each buoyed up the other; each offered assurance, consolation, guidance and occasionally criticism. They helped one another and others in their circle—Waldo Frank, Lee Simonson, Alfred Kreyenborg, Paul Rosenfeld—in dozens of ways. They talked up one another's books, found apartments or living quarters, helped secure grants or jobs, aided in literary projects, signed one another's manifestos and, in short, did all that could be required of them as citizens of the republic of letters.

When Brooks suffered a nervous breakdown, Mumford took over like an older brother, physician and family counselor. He must have been a tower of strength to Brooks' first wife. And when Mumford succumbed to despondency, Brooks almost extravagantly assured him of the quality of his work and of its abiding value.

They were human, of course, and when Bernard DeVoto attacked Brooks for what he considered a false psychological interpretation of Mark Twain, and when James T. Farrell attacked Mumford for his "fuzziness and obscurantism," both men answered sharply and hastened to the defense of the other. But even then the level of the argument was always high. It is notable, for example, how little gossip there is in the book. Nothing at all about the internal politics of publishing houses, what cliques are being formed and broken, who is carrying on with whom. They complained about their publishers often enough, but they refused to see something Machiavellian in a publisher who did not get behind one of their books or in a critic who castigated it.

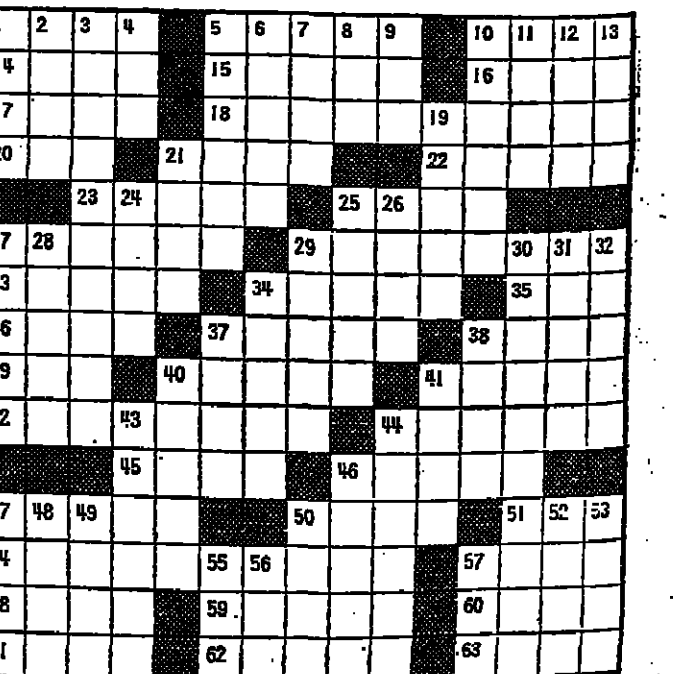
But generosity of spirit was not the only bond that united them. Both men felt that they shared a common outlook as to the value and significance of the American experience as expressed in their writers, painters, architects, political scientists and town planners. Both felt that the American past was meaningful, that it provided guidelines to the future, that it was worth cherishing and

Mr. Lask is a book review for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Wren

- ACROSS**
- 1 Hepburn
 - 5 Misrepresent
 - 10 Behave childishly
 - 14 Neighbor of Pakistan
 - 15 — costs
 - 16 Cradle locale
 - 17 — a bat out of
 - 18 of
 - 20 Pindaric
 - 21 Feminine suffix
 - 22 City on the Rhone
 - 23 Knots
 - 25 Office
 - 27 Fireman
 - 29 Kit's companion
 - 33 Low, Vulgar or Late
 - 34 Rates
 - 35 Western alliance
 - 36 Amerind
 - 37 Northern shrub
 - 38 Fill the bill
 - 39 And more: Abbr.
 - 40 Saw
 - 41 Subdued, in France
 - 42 Memento
 - 44 Baby LeRoy's foil
 - 45 Tennis name
 - 46 Edible seaweed
 - 47 Frenchman's world
 - 50 Luxuriant in growth
 - 51 Youngster
 - 54 Coming up to
 - 57 Cabbage
 - 58 College in N.Y.C.
 - 59 African language
 - 60 Related
 - 61 Fraternal members
 - 62 Staff men
 - 63 Cape
 - 1 Thousand:
 - 2 Prefix
 - 3 Heed
 - 4 Direction
 - 5 Lead-off, for one
 - 6 — Unis
 - 7 Purplish red
 - 8 — de France
 - 9 High priest
 - 10 Record player
 - 11 River to the Caspian
 - 12 — majestic
 - 13 Isle of Man's House of
 - 19 Starchy roots
 - 21 Parade
 - 24 Steinbeck D.P.
 - 25 Gay
 - 26 Upper: Ger.
 - 27 Svelte
 - 28 Parisian sweetmeat
 - 29 Sponge on
 - 30 — he look
 - 31 Scottish landowner
 - 32 Western park
 - 34 Peel in a way
 - 37 Biblical woman
 - 38 Wooden tubs of old
 - 40 Ledger entry
 - 41 Symbol of softness
 - 43 Fathers
 - 44 Puffball, for one
 - 46 Beatrice's friend
 - 47 Brood
 - 48 Pecan-shaped
 - 49 Connecting land
 - 50 Coating
 - 52 Baba and others
 - 53 Hideaways
 - 55 Arabian garment
 - 56 New Guinea people
 - 57 Where Abilene is: Abbr.



Win, 24-3, As Dawson Hits 17 of 21

Chiefs Top Stars, Then Join Strike

By Kenneth Denlinger

CHICAGO, Aug. 2 (AP)—The Kansas City Chiefs scored a methodical 24-3 victory Friday night in the 37th annual College All-Star Game in Soldier Field and then disbanded to join the strike of NFL players against owners.

Quarterback Len Dawson completed 17 of 21 passes for 153 yards and one touchdown and the Chiefs, with only six days' preparation, had the game wrapped up by halftime.

The Chiefs' defense also was effective. Middle-line-backer Willie Lamer set up one touchdown with an interception and

strong safety Jim Kearney scored from 65 yards with another. All-Star passers Dennis Shaw and Mike Phipps wound up with only 7 completions in 25 throws for 45 net yards.

The specialty teams were the only Kansas City players, but the All-Stars were unable to cash in on any of the breaks, including a fumbled punt that the Chiefs recovered on the Kansas City eight.

24-0 by Intermission

The Chiefs had a 24-point lead by halftime and from midway through the third quarter largely went with their reserves.

Their scouts in the press box kept yelling for the Chiefs' defense

to be on the alert for a halfback pass from the All-Stars. However, the college players only tried the play once—and it failed.

The Chiefs gained a 7-0 lead the second time they handled the ball, quarterback Dawson capping a 75-yard drive with a 38-yard touchdown pass to Frank Pits.

Two All-Star defenders, Ted Provoost of Ohio State and Steve Tamm of Florida, were covering Pits but Dawson led him perfectly by near the goal line. Jim Stenerud added the extra point.

Stenerud on Target

Stenerud increased the Chiefs' lead to 19-0 with a 43-yard field goal with 46 seconds left in the

first quarter. The Chiefs had advanced to the Stars' 25 before line-backer John Small of The Citadel hammered Dawson for an 11-yard loss.

Two plays into the second quarter Lamer picked off a Shaw pass at the Stars' 38 and returned it 15 yards. Four plays later Warren McVea ended the 30-yard drive by dashing in from three yards. Stenerud's kick made it 17-0.

Seventeen seconds before halftime, strong safety Jim Kearney built the Chiefs' lead to 24-0 by putting in front of receiver Art Malone, grabbing Phipps' short pass and dashing 65 yards unopposed into the end zone.

The Stars' deepest penetration of the half was to the Kansas 34, after a splendid punt return by Bruce Taylor of Boston University. However, Phipps was smothered by Buck Buchanan on third down and Dennis Leutheuser of the Air Force Academy was wide left on a placement from the 33.

The Chiefs' game earned a game payment, one-fourth of their 1969 salaries, before going on strike. Forty-nine All-Stars now will report to the training camps of the teams that drafted them. They are not yet members of the Players Association and their contracts require them to report.

Chiefs Stay Out

Kansas City reaffirmed its decision to join the National Football League Players Association strike after whipping the College All-Stars.

"We will disband until we hear from the association," said offensive tackle Jim Tyrer, the Chiefs' player representative.

Coach Hank Stram said, "The players will be off until 10:30 Sunday night. What will happen then no one knows."

He did say, however, that the camp would not be shut down should the NFL owners and striking veterans reach a contract settlement by 10:30 p.m. tonight.

"We'll go ahead with what we have," Stram said.

"Right now, we're in good shape," Tyrer said. "It's a shame to stop now. But we feel very strong about the association."

Chiefs' record: 10-12-1-1. Kansas City Chiefs' record: 10-12-1-1. Kansas City Chiefs' record: 10-12-1-1.

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LEADING THE WAY—Chief quarterback Len Dawson leads Warren McVea with pass good for short gain.

Nicklaus, Hinson, Crampton 3d-Round Leaders in Classic

By Lincoln A. Werden

HARRISON, N.Y., Aug. 2 (NYP)—The rivalry continued between the experienced campaigners and the younger players yesterday during the third round of the \$350,000 Westchester Golf Classic.

After 54 holes, there was no single tourney leader. Instead, three shared the lead at 206, ten under par.

Larry Hinson, 25-year-old pro from Douglas, Ga., occupied first place with Bruce Crampton of Australia and Jack Nicklaus, who recently won the British Open title for the second time. Nicklaus ended his round at 67 yesterday with a brilliant flourish at the 18th green of the Westchester Country Club, sinking a 158-yard putt for an eagle 3 at this 550-yard hole. He had reached the green in two with a No. 3 wood.

Crampton, at 34, is four years older than Nicklaus and has been par for three rounds, missed, equal, by the Sikes mark of 62, set in an event. He 68 was without the blarney of a bogey as he reeled off four birdies, three at the par-5 holes.

Hinson, the winner of the 1969 New Orleans Open in a playoff with Frank Beard, began with a birdie; he added two more birdies by the sixth, then scored par at the next 13 holes. Although he has an undiminished left arm because of polio, Hinson attacked the course with confidence and carded a 69 to earn his spot with his older rivals.

Rowie Johnson of Palm Springs struck a blow for the older generation with a 65 that brought his aggregate to 207. The 44-year-old Californian, who became a golf pro at the age of 30 after a career in the insurance business, came back in 32 for one of the day's lowest rounds. But Johnson's superlative round was overshadowed by a spectacular 63, one above the course record, which Dave Hill produced under cloudy morning skies and during a slight drizzle. He was in at 207 also.

Nicklaus, immersed in perspiration at the end of this hot, humid day, declined to move into the air-conditioned press room after his round. His brief interview in the locker room preceded a trip to the practice area. "It wasn't sharp and

Jack Nicklaus 72-67-62-206
Bruce Crampton 72-67-62-206
Larry Hinson 72-67-62-206
Hewie Johnston 72-67-62-206
Dave Hill 72-67-62-206
Billy Casper 72-67-62-206
Gene Roddenberry 72-67-62-206
John Schreder 72-67-62-206
Jack Lewis 72-67-62-206
Tommy Snead 72-67-62-206
Jim Jamieson 72-67-62-206
Frank Strickland 72-67-62-206
Dan Sikes 72-67-62-206
Don Charles 72-67-62-206
Bob Boyd 72-67-62-206
Mason 72-67-62-206
Dave Schulerberger 72-67-62-206
John Miller 72-67-62-206
Mike Sello 72-67-62-206
Hugh Royer 72-67-62-206
Tommy Jacobs 72-67-62-206
Arnold Palmer 72-67-62-206
Jerry Beard 72-67-62-206
Mike Sells 72-67-62-206
Ernest Zerkow 72-67-62-206
Bob Stanton 72-67-62-206

Friday's Games
NATIONAL LEAGUE
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San Francisco 029 000 000-3 12 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-3 12 0
New York 000 000 000-3 12 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-3 12 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-3 12 0
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Friday's Games
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Friday's Games
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Friday's Games
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Friday's Games
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Friday's Games
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(Sixth Game)
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Friday's Games
NATIONAL LEAGUE
(Seventh Game)
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Friday's Games
NATIONAL LEAGUE
(Eighth Game)
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Philadelphia 000 000 000-3 12 0
New York 000 000 000-3 12 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-3 12 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-3 12 0
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Cleveland 000 000 000-3 12 0
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Friday's Games
NATIONAL LEAGUE
(Ninth Game)
San Francisco 000 000 000-3 12 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-3 12 0
New York 000 000 000-3 12 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-3 12 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-3 12 0
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Friday's Games
NATIONAL LEAGUE
(Tenth Game)
San Francisco 000 000 000-3 12 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-3 12 0
New York 000 000 000-3 12 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-3 12 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-3 12 0
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Friday's Games
NATIONAL LEAGUE
(Eleventh Game)
San Francisco 000 000 000-3 12 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-3 12 0
New York 000 000 000-3 12 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-3 12 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-3 12 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-3 12 0
Milwaukee 000 000 000-3 12 0
Chicago 000 000 000-3 12 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-3 12 0
Detroit 000

